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*Records  
Submission  
Manual  
Japanese Supplement*

*How To Submit Manuscripts To Us*

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JAPANESE SUPPLEMENT  
to the  
RECORDS SUBMISSION MANUAL

\* \* \*

First Edition - 1973

\* \* \*

Instructions for Submitting  
Records From Japanese Sources  
For Temple Ordinance Work

\* \* \*

Published by  
The Genealogical Society  
of  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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## RECORDS SUBMISSION MANUAL

JAPANESE SUPPLEMENT

## Section I

\* \* \* \*

## INTRODUCTION

\* \*

1. FOR JAPANESE RECORDS

The following instructions should be followed by those preparing family records of (a) Japanese who were born in Japan, or (b) Japanese Nationals born in Japanese Territories. These instructions may also have application to first-generation (Ni-sei) Japanese born in foreign lands, and in all cases supersede any previous instructions.

These guides apply only to Japanese and not to peoples of other nationalities who reside or were born in Japan but who retained their own original nationality and ethnic identity.

To obtain instructions on any item not covered in this handbook, or for guidance on special problems, consult local ward, stake, or mission genealogical advisers or write directly to the Genealogical Society, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, U.S.A.

2. A DIVINE RESPONSIBILITY

The prophets of these latter days have admonished us to seek after our kindred dead, and perform for them those ordinances which are needed for exaltation in the Celestial Kingdom of God. President Joseph Fielding Smith has said:

Therefore, our salvation and progression depends upon the salvation of our worthy dead with whom we must be joined in family ties. This can only be accomplished in our temples.<sup>1</sup>

The Prophet Joseph Smith, speaking on this subject, stated:

Those Saints who neglect it in behalf of their deceased relatives, do it at the peril of their own salvation.<sup>2</sup>

The most important organization on this earth is the family. We have been instructed that our "family" extends beyond the immed-

1 Joseph Fielding Smith, Doctrines of Salvation, comp. Bruce R. McConkie, 3 vols. (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1954-56), 2:147.

2 Smith, Joseph, Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, comp. Joseph Fielding Smith (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1938), p193.

iate family unit to include all of our deceased ancestors. Unless we insure that the priesthood ordinances have been completed in the temple for these ancestors, we cannot progress and our salvation will be limited. The gospel plan dictates that the saints must progress and work for salvation as a family, not just as individuals. We cannot be saved without our dead.

### 3. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of members of the Church to have valid temple ordinance work performed for their direct ancestors and for the immediate families of their direct ancestors. This means the families of their parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, second-great-grandparents, and so on, back as far as their pedigree extends within the acceptable limits outlined herein.

Members may also submit names for children, grandchildren, and other descendants of the brothers and sisters of direct ancestors.

The completeness and accuracy of all records submitted to the Genealogical Society is the direct responsibility of the persons or families who are submitting the information. The validity of the temple ordinances depends upon the correct and unique identification of each individual listed on the submitted record. All persons engaged in this important work are encouraged, therefore, to be diligent, to study proper genealogical research techniques, to strive for accuracy in record work, to consult with relatives and members of their families, and to carefully re-check all records submitted. Seek needed facts by research. Do not make assumptions!

## Section II

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

This manual is a guide for submitting names from Japanese sources for temple ordinance work. It is not a genealogical research manual, but is a brief outline of methods which should be used when preparing the Family Group Record forms.

Records for the deceased relatives of Church members must be submitted to the Genealogical Society. These records are processed to avoid duplication, cleared, and forwarded to the temples for ordinance work. Records involving the sealings of living persons may be taken directly to the temple for ordinance work. Living members of the Church must be present at the temple for the performance of their own endowments or sealings.

1. FAMILY GROUP RECORD FORM

Records submitted for temple work for the dead must be prepared on the Family Group Record form. Make each family record as complete and correct as possible. Use either the standard English Family Group Record form, or the Japanese Family Group Record form prepared by the Genealogical Society.  
(See example p 49 )

Each Family Group Record form shall be used for ONE FAMILY only--one husband and wife, and the children of that couple. Prepare another Family Group Record form for each additional marriage of husbands or wives, and for the children of these other unions.

2. STANDARD RECORDING POLICY

Records are to be written in Japanese, and may be romanized. Enter all information exactly as it appears on the official source document. Include the Hiragana or Katagana to insure proper pronunciation.

3. ROMANIZATION OF INFORMATION

The patron is not required to romanize names of persons and places, nor to convert dates to the western calendar. Patrons who know English are encouraged, however, to also record information in romaji, since this is necessary for the record to be processed and for the ordinance work to be performed in the Temple. If the patron romanizes the record, it is suggested that the Hepburn system be used.

When preparing the record in kanji on the Japanese Record form, leave space to enter the information in romaji, as follows:

- For HUSBAND and WIFE, enter the kanji at the left side and the romaji at the right side of the space.
- For the children, the line space is divided. Enter the kanji on the top portion of the line, and enter the romaji on the bottom portion.

Examples:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	ヤマダ タロウ 山田太郎	YAMADA, Tarō
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 (次に	
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日		

子の場合は 家の姓を記入すること。 ○提出者は右の中の ×印をつけて明ら	SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日	WH 出生 日
	1男 M	山田一郎 ヤマダ イチロウ YAMADA, Ichirō	( ) 年 月 日	
	2女 F	山田花子 ヤマダ ハナコ YAMADA, Hanako	( ) 年 月 日	
	3		( ) 年 月 日	

If the English Family Group Record form is used, follow instructions "a" for the husband and wife. For each child, use two lines. Renumber the lines. Enter the Japanese on the top part, and leave the second line for entering the romanized information.

Examples:

HUSBAND	ヤマダ タロウ 山田太郎	YAMADA, Tarō
Born		Place

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth	WHEN BORN		
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1男 ●1 M	ヤマダ イチロウ 山田一郎 YAMADA, Ichirō			
2女 ●2 F	ヤマダ ハナコ 山田花子 YAMADA, Hanako			
3				



#### 4. TRANSLITERATION OR CONVERSION OF DATES

The Japanese method of recording dates should be used. Refer to section 4 for complete information on the proper methods for recording dates of birth, marriage, and death, and for converting these dates to a romanized form. The original dates given in the source document should be entered on the Family Group Record form.

#### 5. LEGIBILITY OF ENTRIES

Every record submitted should be prepared neatly with all entries completely legible. Records should be typewritten or printed carefully, using block type letters. Special care should be taken when writing the kanji and kana. Use black or blue-black ink. Do not use other colored inks or pencil.

#### 6. PERSONS SUBMITTING RECORD

a. The term Family Representative has been changed to "the person submitting the record." The name and complete mailing address of this person should be entered in the correct space. Romanize the address, using the following format:

Example:

HUSB 夫	姓名	生年	
WIFE 妻	姓名		
EXAMINERS 系図検査員	1.	2.	
MISSION OR STAKE 伝道部 (ステーク部)	伝道部	ステーク部	
提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD		
住所 ふりがな 氏名	山田太郎 ヤマダ タロウ		
	東京都杉並区萩窪 1丁目2番3号 19キョクト スギダフオキクボ		
	Taro Yamada		
	2-3 OgiKubo 1chōme		
	Suginami-Ku, Tokyo, 167, Japan		
RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄	99 son	RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄	99 son

b. If the person submitting the record is a minor, or lives in the house of another person, the name of the person submitting the record may be entered "in care" of someone, in the following manner:



HUSB 夫	姓名	生年	
WIFE 妻	姓名		
EXAMINERS 系図検査員	1.	2.	
MISSION OR STAKE 伝道部 (ステーク部)	伝道部	ステーク部	
提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD		
住所 ふりがな 氏名	吉田 一郎 ヨシダ イチロウ		
東京都 北区 桐ヶ丘 1丁目2番 5-3 トウキョウト キタク カリガキ			
田中行夫方 Ichirō Yoshida タカエキオカ			
1/2 Yukio Tanaka, 2-5-3 Kirioka 1-chōme.			
Kita-Ku, Tokyo 115, Japan			

c. If the patron lives in an apartment, is away from home attending school, or does not have a permanent mailing address, it is recommended that some permanent address be used, such as the chapel, or the address of a parent's home so that his return mail will always reach him.

Example:

HUSB 夫	姓名	生年	
WIFE 妻	姓名		
EXAMINERS 系図検査員	1.	2.	
MISSION OR STAKE 伝道部 (ステーク部)	伝道部	ステーク部	
提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD		
住所 ふりがな 氏名	小川 正夫 オガワ マサオ		
神奈川県横浜市港北区篠原町 29 カナガワケンヨコハマシコウホククシノハラチョウ			
末日聖徒イエス・キリスト教会 Masao Ogawa マツジツセイト キョウカイ			
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints			
29 Shinohara-Chō, Kōhoku-Ku, Yokohama-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan			

NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING SHEET	
Masao Ogawa 小川正夫	
1/2 Matsujitsu Seito Iesu Kirisuto Kyōkai	
29 Shinohara-Chō, Kōhoku-Ku,	
Yokohama-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan	
神奈川県横浜市港北区篠原町 29	
#3 聖徒イエス キリスト教会	

d. If the Patron should move, please send a change of address.

e. The person submitting the record must be a member of the Church. The relationship of the person submitting the record to the persons appearing as Husband and Wife on the form should be entered in the proper space.  
(Refer to Section VI, "Relationship.")

## 7. DESIGNATION OF SEX

The sex of each child listed on the record should be correctly entered in the space provided. When romanizing, use the letter M for male, and F for female. If sex is unknown and not stated in a source document, place a question mark (?) in the space for sex, and place the word unidentified in the space for temple ordinances.  
Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に拘らず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN ( ) 年 月
1 男 M	山田一郎 ヤマダ イチロウ	( ) 年 月
2 女 F	山田花子 ヤマダ ハナコ	( ) 年 月
3 ?	山田 ヤマダ	( ) 年 月

BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンダウメント	SEALED TO WIFE TO
(夫)		
(妻)		SEALED TO CHILDREN 配偶に れた
不明	不明	
Unidentified		

## 8. STAKE OR MISSION

The name of the stake or mission in which the person submitting the record is a member, should be entered in the proper space.  
Example :

HUSB 夫	姓名	生年
WIFE 妻	姓名	
EXAMINERS 系図検査員	1.	2.
MISSION OR STAKE 伝道部 (ステーク部)	伝道部	東京 ステーク部
提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD	

## 9. RECORDS EXAMINERS

In those areas where the regular examination system is in use, the Family Group Record forms should be examined and initialed by ward, stake, or mission genealogical records examiners, before the forms are mailed to the Genealogical Society. (See example under No.8)

Records examiners should inspect the forms to determine if they have been prepared correctly and completely. The examiners should not make any marks or any changes on the records. Any suggestions should be written on a slip of paper and given to the patron.

After the examiners have initialed the Family Group Record forms, the patron may send them to the Genealogical Society for processing. If there are no examiners in the area where the patron resides, the records may be sent without being examined.

## 10. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In the space for "Sources of Information," enter a correct and complete but brief list of the sources consulted to obtain the information on that particular Family Group Record form. Such a statement is necessary to authenticate the information, to insure that all needful sources have been consulted, and to serve as a guide to other persons interested in that same family.

Include:

- a. Name of the record, or the type of record.
- b. Place where the record is located, including correct address.
- c. Name of the owner, author, writer, editor or publisher of the record.

In the Appendix is a listing of the major records sources in Japan. A brief explanation of each type of record is also given. Those seeking genealogical information should utilize this chart.

The following examples illustrate how some of these sources should be recorded in the space "Sources of Information."  
Examples:

資料の種類・出所・	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
過去帳 甚目寺 愛知県海部郡 甚目寺村	Kako chō, Jimckugi, Aichi-Ken, Ama-Gun, Jimckugi-Mura.
姓氏家系大辞典 昭和30年発行 太田亮著	Seihei Kakei Daijiten. Ōta Ryō
寛政重修諸家譜 昭和39年発行 発行所 太田ゼン	Kanpei Chūshū Shū Kagyū. Ōta Zen

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Koseki tōhon, Kita-Ku Yakusho, Tokyo.

Kakeizu in poss of YAMADA Kōji, 58 Kirita, Kurose-Machi, Kamo-Gun, Hiroshima-Ken.

11. NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

Enter an explanation of any unusual situation, such as: Adoptions, divorces, helpful facts of identity, changes of names of persons or places, or any other fact which may add clarity to the record. If the space on the front of the form is insufficient, continue on the back of the form. Use the mark \* to indicate that additional information appears on the reverse side.

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

伊勢国 - 現在三重県 Ise is now Mie-Ken.

村松 - 現在伊勢市村松所 Muramatsu is now  
a part of Ise-Shi, Mie-Ken

子供5の死亡年月日不明, 第二次大戦でイオウ島

\*裏

## Section III

\* \* \* \* \*

## RECORDING OF NAMES

1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The names of persons should be written on the Family Group Record form exactly as they appear in source documents. Include under "Necessary Explanations" any other names by which the persons were known in life. A wife should be entered with her own maiden surname, when known. Write the surname (family name) first, followed by the given name(s). The proper kanji form should be used, followed by the kana, to give the correct pronunciation. The kana may be written just above the kanji or placed in brackets at the side. If the pronunciation is unknown and cannot be determined by research, the "ŌN" sound should be used.

If the names are romanized, the family surname should be written in CAPITAL LETTERS (or underlined); the given names should be written in lower case letters.

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな エバ ソロク 姓 名 江原素六	EBARA, SoroKu	
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地	

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生 死に 関らず 出生 順に 記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 女 F	江原好子 エバラヨシコ EBARA, Yoshiko	( ) 年 月 日
2		( ) 年 月 日

2. CHANGE OF NAME

## A. Name Adoption

If a male person changed his surname because of adoption or marriage (Muko-yōshi), enter the new surname first followed by "or" and then by his own family name. (Refer to Sec. VII, No. 14 "Adoptions.")



HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓名	マキノ オウク ボロロウ 牧野 オウ久保六郎	MAKINO or OKUBO, Rokuro
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名	
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日	次に ふりがな	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日	才	
夫の父 FATHER	ふりがな 姓名	マクバゴイ 大久保 梧一	OKUBO, Goichi
夫の母 MOTHER			

妻 WIFE	ふりがな 姓名	マキノ サチコ 牧野 幸子	MAKINO, Sachiko
BORN	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE	

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

夫 むこ養子

Husb. is muko-yoshi

B. Legal Change of Name

If a person legally changed his name in life, enter the new name followed by or, and then by the previous name. The reason for the two names should be given under "Necessary Explanations."

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 ( ) 年 月 日	WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 男 M	秋本 オウ 秋田 武次 秋田 武次 秋田 武次 AKIMOTO or AKITA, Takeji	( ) 年 月 日	
2		( ) 年 月 日	

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供 1, 武次 大正 14 年 5 月 25 日 改姓

#1 Takeji legally changed his surname on 25 May 1925

### C. Professional Name

If a person adopted a professional name, or if he was given an "achievement" name in life, these names should follow his regular (実名) name, as an or name. If the professional name had a number designation such as 1st, 2nd, etc, include the number with the name.  
Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	モリ リンタロウ オウ ガイ 森 林太郎 または 鵜外 (文士)	PLACE 地名 (次)	MORI, Rintarō or Ōgai (Author)
BORN 出生	( )	年 月 日		
MARR	( )	年 月 日		

### D. Many names.

If an ancestor had many names in life, enter on the record form the name by which he was best known and enter the additional names under "Necessary Explanations."  
(It was not uncommon for a person to be given a child name at birth, and then upon reaching maturity (成人) an adult name was given. Later in life a person might take a special achievement name or professional name because of some outstanding accomplishment. If it is not possible to determine the "best known name," the adult name (実名) should be used on the Family Group Record form.)  
Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN (子供の名) List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 男 M	豊臣秀吉 トコトミ ヒデヨシ Toyotomi, Hideyoshi	( ) 年 月 日
2		

#### 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1 秀吉

永禄元年以前は 木下日吉丸 キノシタ ヒヨシマル  
天正二年以前に 木下義吉郎 キノシタノキチロウ  
天正十二年以前に 羽柴秀吉 ハシバ ヒデヨシ 要註記  
と名乗る。

#1 Hideyoshi was also known as KINOSHITA, Hiyo Shimura before 1575



3. NICKNAMES

- A. If a person used a nickname and such name is essential for proper identification of the individual, it should be noted under "Necessary Explanations."  
Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	くら ま ぜん へん 鞍田天膳	KURATA, Tenzen
BORN	( )	年 月 日	PLACE

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

夫は また 鞍馬天狗 と呼ばれた。

Hub was also known as KURAMA Tengu

- B. If a person moved to a foreign country and there took a foreign nickname, such name may be added as another given-name.

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child Whether Living (生死に関らず出生順に記入) or Dead in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 ( )	WHEN BORN 年 月 日
1	石川 末ニヌ イシカワ スズネ ISHIKAWA, SUKKE Suzue	( )	年 月 日
2		( )	年 月 日

4. CLAN NAMES AND SURNAMES

Prior to the Meiji Era, surnames were not common. Many of the nobles, rulers and warrior class used clan names, titles and occupations, for family identification. Such names, when used as identifying family names, should be entered as a surname.  
Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	ふじわら しろう よしただ 藤原四郎義高	FUJIWARA, Shirō Yoshitane
BORN 出生	( )	年 月 日	PLACE 地名
MARR 結婚	( )	年 月 日	次にふりがな
DIED 死亡	( )	年 月 日	才
夫の父 HUSBAND'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名	ふじわら しぶや 次郎義光 藤原 渋谷次郎義光	FUJIWARA, SHIBUYA, Jirō Yoshimasa
夫の母 HUSBAND'S MOTHER	ふりがな 姓 名		

5. SINGLE NAMES

Do not assume surnames for persons born prior to the Meiji Era. If no evidence is found in the record to indicate a person had or used a family or clan name, a title name or place name similar to a surname, the single name should be used to identify that person.

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓名	太郎兵衛 TAROBĒ	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日		
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日		
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日	オ	
夫の父 FATHER	ふりがな 姓名	国兵衛 KUNIBĒ	夫の母 MOTHER

6. WIFE'S NAME UNKNOWN

A. If a wife's name is unknown, but her father's name is known, she may be termed as "Miss," following her father's surname.

Example.

WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓名	原口 (娘) HAKAGUCHI Miss	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日		
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日		
妻の父 FATHER	ふりがな 姓名	原口 敬一 HAKAGUCHI, Kei-ichi	妻の母 MOTHER

B. If a wife's given name is known, but her father is unknown, use her husband's surname, and enter her as "Mrs." --- (husband's surname followed by her given name.)

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓名	村田 大男 MURATA, Ōto-ō	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日		
WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓名	村田 大津 美津 MURATA, Mrs. Mitsu	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日		

- C. In certain record sources, the name of the wife is not given. She is simply termed "the wife." If, after diligent search, it is not possible to learn the wife's given name or the surname of the family from which she came, she may be entered as "Mrs." --- (husband's name). Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	ムラタ オトオ むらた おとオ	MURATA, Ota-o
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名	
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日	地名(次にふりがな)	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日	ふりがな	
夫の父 HUSBAND'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名	夫の母 HUSBAND'S MOTHER	
夫の他の妻 HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES	ふりがな 姓 名		
WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓 名	ムラタ ミス むらた みす	MURATA, Miss. Ota-o
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名	

## 7. GIVEN NAME OF CHILD UNKNOWN

- A. If the given name of any child is unknown and cannot be learned after a diligent search of existing records, such a child may be entered on the Family Group Record form without a given name, provided the child is otherwise properly identified, and the sex is known. Enter such a child as 1st dau, 2nd son, etc., if this designation appears in the source record.

SEX 性別	CHILDREN 子供の名 List Each Child Whether Living or Dead in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 男 M	戸川 正二 トガワ ショウジ TOGAWA, Shōji	年 月 日
2 女 F	戸川 (長女) トガワ TOGAWA, Miss (1st dau)	年 月 日
3 男 M	戸川 (次男) トガワ TOGAWA, Mr. (2nd son)	年 月 日

- B. If it is not known and cannot be determined which of the sons or daughters this child may be, use only the designation of "son" or "daughter," "Mister" or "Miss".  
Example:

子の場合 家の性を記入すること。 ○提出者は右の中の ×印をつけて明記	SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child: Whether Living (生存)に因らず出生順に記入) or Dead in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 ( ) 年 月 日	WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1	文 F	宮本 (娘) Miyamoto, Miss	( ) 年 月 日	
2	男 M	宮本 (男児) Miyamoto, Son	( ) 年 月 日	
3			( ) 年 月 日	

- C. Include all known information about such a child under "Necessary Explanations." Indicate if the child was termed a yōji, or given a kaimyō name, or some other designation.  
Example:

必要な説明	NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS
子供 #4, 名前が不明だが 幼児死亡 した ありません。	C #4, Name unknown, did not die as infant.

- D. The designation for such children may be romanized as follows:

For male infant: Son  
 For female infant: Daughter (Abbreviate as dau.)  
 For male child, age 8 years or over: Mister (Mr.)  
 For female child age 8 years or over: Miss

## 8. POSTHUMOUS (KAIMYO) NAMES

- A. Kaimyō (or homyō) names may be used on the Family Group Record form when the given name or surname (or both) is unknown and cannot be determined. (In some cases the kaimyo name is better known than the regular 【実名】 name and should be preserved on the record form as an important item of identification.)

The Kaimyō name should be entered as an additional name.  
Example 1:

The given name is unknown, but the family surname is known.

WIFE 妻	ふりがな モウリ 姓 名 毛利 (女) 又は 月霜齋桂禪定尼 MŌRI, Miss or Gessō-jukei-Zenjōni
BORN 山本	( ) 年 月 日
	PLACE 地

Example 2:

The given name is known; the family surname is unknown.

HUSB 夫	ふりがな シウサク コウミョウインユウヨチテイコウインコジ 姓 名 周作 又は 高明院勇管知教寅居士 Shūsaku or Kōmyōin-yūyo-chitei-Kyōin-Kōji
BORN ...	( ) 年 月 日
	PLACE 地

Example 3:

Name is unknown; family surname is unknown; husband is known.

HUSB 夫	ふりがな スズキ コウタロウ 姓 名 鈴木 幸太郎 SUZUKI, Kōtarō
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日
	PLACE 地

WIFE 妻	ふりがな スズキ コウタロウ 姓 名 鈴木 幸太郎夫人 又は 源本理空大姉 SUZUKI, Mrs. Kōtarō or Genhon-rikū-daishi
BORN	( ) 年 月 日
	PLACE

B. Kaimyō names need not be entered for infants but should be mentioned under "Necessary Explanations."  
Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 男 M	鈴木 (男児) (長男) スズキ SUZUKI, Son(1st)	( ) 年 月 日

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1, 戒名 曉秀童子 (ギョウ シュウドウジ)  
#1 Kaimyō is Gyōshū-Dōji

9. OCCUPATIONS, PROFESSIONS, AND TITLES

If the occupation, profession, or title of a person is given in the source record, it should be entered following the name. (Place the romaji in parenthesis.)

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな マツ タイロ ヒゴノカミ タナオ 姓名 松平肥後守忠直	MATSUDAIRA, Tadanao (Higo no Kami)
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 ( )

10. UNCOMMON OR UNUSUAL NAMES

If a person has an uncommon or unusual name (such as a female being given a male name), this fact should be mentioned under "Necessary Explanations."

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
1 女 F	青山 茂、アヤマ シゲル AOYAMA, Shigeru	( ) 年 月 日

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1, 茂は女子

#1 Shigeru is female.

11. FATHER AND MOTHER OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

- A. If the name of the father or mother of the husband or wife is unknown, the space should be left blank. (Refer to minimum information requirement, Sec. VII par 15e, p.45)
- B. If only the given name of the father or mother of the Husband or Wife is known, enter the given name only. (Refer to "Minimum Information" Requirement "e")



Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな タナカ ハルコ 姓 名 田中春子 TANAKA, Haruko		
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 次 にかき	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日		
妻の父 WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな タナカ エイチ 姓 名 田中永吉 TANAKA, Eikichi	妻の母 WIFE'S MOTHER	ふりがな 米 Yone 姓 名

## 12. SURNAME OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD

Record an illegitimate child with the surname by which it was known in life. If the mother did not marry, the child may sometimes take the mother's surname. In some cases, a person of authority gave the child a surname. Such matters should be noted under "Necessary Explanations."

Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな オカダ ハナコ 姓 名 岡田花子 OKADA, Hanako		
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 次 にかき	

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に関らず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日
I 女 F	岡田君子 オカダキミコ OKADA, Kimiko	( ) 年 月 日

### 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供 1, 君子は 花子の非嫡出子であるため岡田姓を名乗る。  
#1 Kimiko is illegitimate, took mother's surname.

Note: The term Shiseiji 非嫡出子 (illegitimate) is no longer used officially in Japanese records. Whenever this term is found in the source document, it should be changed to Hi-Chakushutsu-Shi 非嫡出子 on the family group record form.



## Section IV

### RECORDING OF DATES

#### 1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Birth, marriage, and death dates are to be entered for the persons on the Family Group Record form.
  1. A date of birth--either actual, registered, calculated (see page 28 ), or approximated (see page 29 ) is required for each person on the record.
  2. The marriage date should be entered when known, but is not required.
  3. The death date should be entered when known. A date of burial or cremation may be used in place of a death date when the date of death cannot be found.
- B. Dates should be entered on the Family Group Record form just as they are found in the original source document. If the Era-Reign year is not clearly designated in the record, the patron must determine the proper year-period, or era-period, from historical facts or other information in the source documents. (Arabic numbers may be used in Japanese.)
- C. Dates may be romanized and converted to a modified western form. If the patron can do this, it will assist with the processing task.
- D. The following simplified form of date conversion has been approved for the use with the Family Group Record forms. (No attempt should be made to transliterate the Lunar Calendar dates to the equivalent western calendar dates.)
  1. If the date is a lunar calendar date, convert the day and month to romaji, using the same day and month designation found in the source document.  
(The letter D is used for day, M for month. )

Refer to Chart No. 1, in the Appendix (or any other good Era-date conversion chart such as Doku-shi-biyō (續史備考) to convert the Era-reign year to an equivalent period in the modified lunar calendar. A capital L (lunar) must follow such a date as in the following example:

In Japanese: 明治元年拾月貳拾四日

Translated: Meiji 1st year, 10 month, 24 day.

Simplified conversion: 24D 10M 1868L

Dates romanized in this style will be recognized as lunar calendar dates.

2. If the date is a solar calendar date, convert the date to the standard western calendar, in the following manner:

In Japanese: 大正三年六月十七日

Translated: Taishō 3rd year, 6 month, 17 day

Converted: 17 June 1914

Dates written in this style will be recognized as true solar calendar dates.

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名		
BORN 出生	(明治) 四年五月十九日 19D 5M 1847L	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)	
MARR 結婚	(明治) 三年六月二日 2D 6M 1870L		
DIED 死亡	(大正) 十二年十二月十日 10 Dec 1923		
夫の	HUSBAND'S	ふりがな	

3. It will be assumed that dates prior to 1872 are lunar calendar dates unless otherwise noted.

If the patron knows that any date of any event since 1872 is a lunar calendar date, such date should be coded as a "Kyū" 旧 date and written in the modified lunar calendar style when romanized.

Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓 名		
BORN 出生	(大正) 八年十二月五日 (旧) 5D 12M 1919L	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日		
妻の 父	WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名	
妻の	WIFE'S	ふりがな	

## 2. JAPANESE CALENDAR

- A. The lunar calendar, which differs considerably from the western calendar, was used in Japan until 1872, when the western calendar was adopted. During the transition period, from 1872 until the end of World War II in 1945, both calendars were in use. The western calendar is now used in official records.
- B. Three main types of dates are found in Japanese Records.

1. Era-Reign Dates (Nengō)

Special auspicious eras were officially designated, and any event was dated as occurring in a particular year of that era.

Example:

文化 六年, or "Bunka" 6th year.  
(The date-chart indicates this is 1809)

2. Sexagenary Cycle (Jūnishi-Jikkan)

The Oriental Zodiac calendar gives each year a name. There are five related cycles of 12 years each. The entire cycle repeats each 60 years. The "Era" in which such year occurred might also be indicated in the source document. If such indication is not given, a careful check should be made of other dates in the same document to insure that any date calculated from the Sexagenary calendar falls within the correct cycle. For example:

Date

甲子 -- Kinoe-ne (Year of the rat.)  
(This could be 1684, 1744, 1804, 1864, or any other date in the same cycle series. But if the record also indicates that this was during the ERA OF BUNKA, 文化, then it would be known the indicated year was 1804. See chart.)

3. Emperor-Reign Year. (Tennō)

The years were numbered and designated according to the number of years of the reign of the Emperor. This older system was replaced by the Era-reign system. Since Meiji (1868), however, the Era-reign period and the Emperor-reign period have been the same. The year 1965, for example, is the 40th year of the Era "Showa." It is also the 40th year of the reign of the present Emperor, Hirohito.

C. Intercalary Month (Urū-doshi).

Inserted in the lunar calendar about every three years was an intercalary month, making thirteen months in that year. Only twelve months were numbered. The intercalary month bore the same number as the preceding month, but with an identifying character 閏年 (Urū-doshi). This Urū designation is important, and should be included in any date where it occurs.

Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓 名		
BORN 出生	(安政) 四年閏五月 四日	PLACE 出生地(県)	
	4D5M(ura)1857L		
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日		
妻の 父	WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名	

3. DATES OF EVENTS

A. When complete dates are known, record them in the following manner:

Whether Living Birth	出生 WHEN BORN	WHERE BORN 出生地(県)
IN NAMES	( ) 年 月 日	国
	(明治) 元年十月二四日	
	24D10M 1868L	
	( ) 年 月 日	

B. If only the month and the year are given, enter the date as follows:

族 の 記 録	女子は生家の姓を記し、 現在の姓を記し、次に、 又はと	WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓 名	
		BORN 出生	(安永) 五年六月 日	PLACE 出生地(県)
			6M 1776L	
		DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日	
		妻の 父	WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名

C. If only the year of birth is given in the record, enter the date as found, with an explanation.

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN	W 出
1		(天保) 七年 月 日	
		1836	
2		( ) 年 月 日	

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1 の生年月日は 家系図には生れた年だけ記録されている  
In kakeizu, only the year of birth is  
given for #1.

## D. Date of Death.

1. Enter the full date of death. (If only the year of death is known, it may be entered, but an explanation should be given.)

Example:

年	月	日	才	ふりがな
DIED	(昭和)	十年	五月	一日
死亡				1 May 1935

2. If the date of death is unknown, a date of burial may be used in the place of the death date. Place the English letters bur (meaning buried) before such date.

Example:

HUSB	夫	ふりがな	姓名	
BORN	出生	( )	年 月 日	PLACE
MARR	結婚	( )	年 月 日	地名(次にふりがな)
DIED	死亡	(大正)	六年十月七日埋葬	
		bur	9 Oct 1917	

○ →

3. A date of cremation (crem.) may be used in place of a date of burial.

Example:

妻	WIVES	姓 名	
WIFE	妻	ふりがな	姓名
BORN	出生	( )	年 月 日
DIED	死亡	(昭和)	十五年三月十一日火葬
		crem	11 Mar 1940

○ →

## E. 110 Year Rule.

Before temple work can be performed for any person born within the last 110 years, the date of death or burial must be entered.

Record all death dates found for persons appearing on a Family Group Record form. If no date of death can be found for any person born prior to 110 years ago, it may be assumed the person is dead, and the record may be submitted.



## F. Marriage dates.

1. Enter marriage dates when known.

Example:

MARR 結婚	(昭和三十一年四月十二日 12 Apr 1965)	(次にふり )
------------	------------------------------	------------

(See Example Family Group Record form on page 49.)

2. Enter dates of additional marriages of husband and wife.

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな ヤマダ タロウ 姓 名 山田太郎 YAMADA, Tarō
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日 PLACE 地名(次にふりがな)
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日
夫の父 HUSBAND'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名 夫の母 HUSBAND'S MOTHER 姓 名
夫の妻 HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES	ふりがな 姓 名 (2) 昭和三十三年七月十八日 佐藤明子 (2) 18 July 1958 SATO, AKIKO

3. If wife was a member of the Church and was sealed to a previous husband, enter sealing date and initials of the Temple.

Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな ノグチ セツコ 姓 名 野口節子 NOGUCHI, Setsuko
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日 PLACE 地名(次にふりがな)
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日
妻の父 WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな 姓 名 妻の母 WIFE'S MOTHER 姓 名
妻の夫 WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS	ふりがな 姓 名 (1) 昭和四十年八月一日 HA 渡部八郎 sealed 1 Aug 1965 HA WATANABE, Hachirō

4. Enter dates of additional marriages of children in space marked "other marriages" at the bottom of the form.

Example:

性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE 最初の結婚(年号)年月日	死亡 WHEN DIED 死亡(年号)年月日
1 男	山本五郎 ヤマトゴロウ	( )	(昭和) 24 June 1940 15年6月24日 ( ) 年 月 日	
M	YAMAMOTO, Gorō		(1) 竹田愛子 TAKEDA, Aiko	
2				

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1 五郎 昭和二十五年十月二日 島田花子と再婚  
#1 Gorō md (2) 2 Oct 1950 SHIMADA, HanaKo

5. If a marriage date is unknown and no record can be found to exist, leave the space blank.

G. Registered Dates VS Actual Dates.

On some occasions, due to local custom, the actual date an event occurred was not registered in the official family record (Koseki). Perhaps a later date was registered. Because of this fact, an erroneous impression may sometimes be obtained from certain records. (For instance, it may appear from the registered dates that a child was born just two weeks after the marriage.) To avoid the appearance of inconsistency in such a record, and to bring attention to the fact that the registered date may not be the actual date of the event, such an inconsistent date should be entered followed by the Japanese characters (届出) todoke-ide, meaning "to submit notice." When romanized, use the letters reg meaning "registered."

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな コバヤシ アキラ 姓名 小林 明 KCBAYASHI, Akira
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日
MARR 結婚	(昭和) 二十三年九月九日 届出 reg 9 Sep 1948
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日	WHERE 出生地 国
1	小林和夫 コバヤシ カズオ KCBAYASHI, Kazuo	(昭和) 二十三年九月十六日 16 Sep 1948	



## H. Children Who Died Young.

Children who died when they were less than eight years of age do not need baptism and endowments performed in their behalf. They are only sealed to their parents. Enter the date of death, when known, for all children who died young. If the death date is not known but the age at death is known, enter this information in the space for "date of death." If the source document indicates the child died as a baby (yōji 幼児), this word (written infant in romaji) may be entered in the space for "date of death." Enter the word child in the space for ordinance dates. Any other information given in the source document or known about the dead child should be entered under "Necessary Explanations." Example:

その「子供」の前に	6 女 F	年 月 日 (幼児) Infant 年 月 日	子供	子供	
			child	child	
	7 男 M	年 月 日 (明治) = 二十六年 月 7 日 1893 age 7	子供	子供	
			child	child	
資料の種類・出所		必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS 子供 7, 家系図に明治26年 7才 (満) 死亡とある。 Kakeizu shows #7 died age 7 years in 1893.			

## I. Recording Date of Divorce.

If any marriage ended in a divorce, enter the romaji abbreviation div following the marriage date. Enter the date of the divorce, if known, and other details of the divorce under "Necessary Explanations."

Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがな)
MARR 結婚	(大正) 五年八月三十日 離婚 30 Aug 1916 div	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日 才	

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

夫 妻花子と大正十二年二月五日離婚。  
Husb div 1st wife, Kazu, on 5 Feb 1923

## J. Persons Born Within the Last 95 Years

The Genealogical Society assumes that persons submitting names for other than direct ancestors have obtained approval from the closest living relative of the deceased before submitting records pertaining to persons born within the last 95 years. This permission is required to protect the legal rights of privacy.

"Right of Privacy" is the legal right of an individual to be protected against public display of his own personal records. This would include the right of an individual who requests no temple work be performed for himself or near relatives.

## 4. CALCULATING BIRTH DATES

When an actual birth date is unknown, it may sometimes be calculated from other known facts.

- A. A Calculated date is one that has been computed from the recorded age of an individual at some specific date.  
(Note: An Approximated date is one which has been reasonably assumed, based on other information pertaining to the person, his family, and his lineage. When sufficient information is available, approximations of birth dates will be completed, and entered by the Genealogical Society.  
(See following Item, 5, pp. 29-30.)

### B. Requirements for Calculating Dates of Birth.

A Calculated date of birth will be accepted only when all the following conditions are met:

1. The source documents give the locality of birth or residence.
2. The age of the individual at some specific time is given in the source.
3. No source exists which gives the year of the birth.

### C. Calculating Year of Birth

1. When calculating the year of birth of an individual from the age at death, or from some event in that person's life, the Japanese custom of computing age should be taken into consideration.

(Until recently, the age of an individual was computed according to the calendar years in which he lived. Thus a person born in November would be 2 years old on the following January 1st. The number of "years" in the

age would then often be one more than the actual number of calendar years of age. Some documents, however, would give a person's age in full, according to proper calculations. Such age was termed Mandoshi -- age in full.)

If the source document does not state that the age at the time of the dated event is the "age in full" (Man-doshi 満年) then it would be proper to deduct one year from the age at death to calculate the desired year of birth for temple records.

2. The year of birth may be calculated on the basis of the known age of the individual at a specific date. This known date is to be entered on the record. For Example: A Calculated birth year from age at death:

妻 は生家の姓を記し、養	妻	ふりがな		
		姓名		
	BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名次にふりかき	
	DIED 死亡	(明治) 十四年二月六日 74才 6 Feb 1881 age 74		
妻の	WIFE'S	ふりがな		

必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

妻 73才(数え年)で死亡(退去帳)  
Kakochō shows wife died age 73 yrs (Kazoe).

- a) The record indicates a person died in 1876, age 70 years. His birth year may be calculated as 1807.
- b) The record indicates a person received a professional degree in 1807, when he was 32 years old. His birth year may be calculated as 1776.
3. Do not use the word "about" (abt) (Yaku 約) with a calculated date.

5. APPROXIMATED BIRTH DATES

- A. When the actual date of birth is unknown and it has not been possible to find any dated event from which a birth date may be calculated, an acceptable birth date may sometimes be obtained by approximation. Only the year of birth is approximated.

For Example:

1. In a family with five children, the dates of birth of children No. 1, No. 3 and No. 5 are known. If birth dates cannot be found for children No. 2 and No. 4, it may be possible to approximate birth years for children No. 2 and No. 4.
2. A long line pedigree contains birth dates and death dates for many of the persons in the lineage, but a date of birth is not recorded for some of the ancestors.

If sufficient other information is found, it may be possible to reasonably approximate a year of birth for those whose birth dates are unknown.

- B. Approximations of birth dates shall be made by the Genealogical Society. The patrons need not enter approximated dates, but may do this if they have record experience. The patron should, however, provide as much information as possible, either documentary information, historical data, or related facts from which approximated dates may be deduced.
- C. Approximated birth dates are not acceptable for living persons.
- D. The word Yaku ( 約 ), English abbreviation abt meaning "about," is placed in front of approximated dates.

## 6. TEMPLE ORDINANCE DATES

- A. LDS Temple ordinance dates should be recorded in the space provided on the Family Group Record form, for reference, and to facilitate processing of the record.
- B. Space is provided for recording baptism, endowments, and sealing dates. If any of these ordinances have been previously performed, either in person or by proxy, for the dead, the date should be entered. Immediately following or just above each date of endowment or sealing, enter the initials of the temple where the ordinance was performed.

Examples:

RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄		RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄
BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンダウメント	「主と妻が結び固められた 身」の日及び神聖名 SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND
(夫)		
日 (妻)		「主と妻が結び固められた 身」の日及び神聖名 SEALED (Date & Temple) CHILDREN TO PARENTS
日		
日		
日	16 May 1960	HA 17 July 1964
日		

## LIST OF TEMPLES AND INITIALS

Alberta	AL	Los Angeles	LA	St. George	SG
Arizona (Mesa)	AZ	Manti	MT	Salt Lake	SL
Hawaii	HA	New Zealand	NZ	Swiss	SW
Idaho Falls	IF	Oakland	OK	Washington, D.C.	WA
Logan	LG	Ogden	OG		
London	LD	Provo	PV		

7. CHILDREN BORN IN THE COVENANT

Children born to a couple after they have been sealed in the temple are born in the covenant. Such children need not be sealed to parents. In such cases, the letters BIC (meaning "born in covenant") are entered in the space for the date of sealing of children to parents.

Example:

RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄		RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄	
BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンタウメント	<small>（夫と妻が結び固められた 日付及び神殿名）</small> SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND	
(夫) 16 May 1960	17 July 1964	18 July 1964 HA	
日 (妻) 20 Sep 1956	17 July 1964	SEALED (Date & Temple) CHILDREN TO PARENTS <small>両親に結び固めら れた日付及び神殿名</small>	
日 子供 child	子供 child	HA 18 July 1964	
日		BIC	
日			



## Section V

\* \* \* \* \*

## RECORDING PLACES

1. GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF JAPAN

For records purposes, the country of JAPAN is defined to mean:

- A. The four main islands of Hokkaido, Hōnshu, Kyūshū and Shikoku;
- B. The hundreds of small islands surrounding the principal islands;
- C. Larger offshore island groups, such as:

Bonin Islands	Amami-Guntō
Gotō-Rettō	Nanpo-Shotō
Izu Schichitō	Okinawa-Guntō
Oki-Guntō	Sakishima-Guntō
Osumi-Guntō	
Sado	
Tokara-Guntō	
Tsushima	
Volcano Islands	

NOTE: All off shore islands under items B and C are to be considered a part of KEN or HAN to which they are (or were) politically affiliated.

OKINAWA or the RYŪKYŪ ISLANDS, although closely associated with Japan, was nominally an independent kingdom prior to 1879. From that year until the present time it has been a part of Okinawa-Ken, Japan, (except for the recent World War II occupation). The Ken designation should be used for records of persons born since 1879, or for any persons recorded in any Okinawa-Ken koseki records. Prior to that period, it should be considered as a separate country, RYUKYU ISLANDS.

2. JAPANESE COLONIES

- A. Former Japanese Colonies will be considered a part of Japan during the period of the occupation, insofar as records of Japanese Nationals are concerned, since records of these persons will list the place name with Japanese designations. The present names of such places will be entered under "Necessary Explanations."



Example: IN WHERE BORN 出生地(点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること) DATE OF FII 最初の結婚

日	国	都県	市	郡(区)	町	村	相手の姓名
日	朝鮮	慶尚南道	釜山				( )
	Fusan, Keishō-Nandō, Chōsen, Jpn						

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

子供1の出生地は旧地名

Fusan is now Pusan, Kyongsang-Namdo, Korea.

(Natives of these occupied areas should record the places with the correct local name as given in their own records.)

## B. The following areas are considered former colonies:

1. Chosen (Korea)
2. Taiwan (Formosa)
3. Karafuto (Sakhalin Island)
4. Manshū or Manchukuo (Manchuria)
5. Marianna Islands
6. Caroline Islands
7. Marshall Islands

## 3. STANDARDS FOR RECORDING PLACES

- A. The places of birth, marriage, and death of the persons listed on the Family Group Record form should be entered in the spaces designated. Use the name by which the place was known at the time the event occurred, if this name is known or can be learned.
- B. If the place-name in use at the time of the event cannot be determined, enter the name of the event place just as it is given in the source document.
- C. If the name of the place has been changed, or if the place is now part of a larger neighboring area, enter the present name under "Necessary Explanations."
- Example:

HUSB 夫	ふりがな 姓 名	
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 次に ふりが な
MARR 結婚	( ) 年 月 日	
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日	
夫の	HUSBAND'S	ふりがな

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

村松 - 現在伊勢市 村松町

Muramatsu is now a part of Ise-shi, Mie-Ken.

- D. Record names of places in Japanese style. Include the furigana for proper pronunciation, but kana need not be written for the ken, to, fu, do, or for Japan  
Example:

RN	WHERE BORN 出生地(点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること)	DATE 最初の
日	国 都県 市 郡(区) 町 村	相手の
日	日本群馬県甘藷郡南牧村	( )
	Nanmoku-Mura, Kanra-Gun, Gunma-Ken, Jpn	
日		

- E. When the correct or complete name of the place of birth is not stated in the source document, it should be determined and recorded.
- F. If the place of birth is not known and cannot be determined, the earliest known place of residence of the individual should be recorded for "Place of Birth," preceded by the English word of 出身. Such entries may not be acceptable unless there is other adequate identification.  
Example:

N	WHERE BORN 出生地(点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること)	DATE 最初の
1	国 都県 市 郡(区) 町 村	相手の
1	日本三重県鈴鹿郡秋鹿町 出身	( )
	of Akinaga-chō, Suzuka-Gun, Mie-Ken, Jpn	
日		

- G. If the place of marriage or the place of death is unknown and cannot be learned, leave the space blank.
- H. If the place of birth or death was an unusual locality or place (such as "Born-at-sea"), give full details under "Necessary Explanations."

#### 4. PLACE DESIGNATIONS

- A. At least FOUR place designations should be given for all individuals on the Family Group Record form:
1. The Country (Nippon or Japan, abbreviated to Jpn)
  2. The Province or Prefecture (Ken, Kuni)
  3. The City or County (Shi, Gun, Han)
  4. The Village, District or Political Ward (Aza, Chō, Mura, Machi, Ku)

- B. If the place is an urban area, the name of the City (Shi) must be given, and the District (Chō or Machi) should be included when known. In the large cities, the name of the Political Ward (Section or Ku) must be included.
- C. If the place is in a rural area, the name of the county (Gun) must be given, and also the village or district (Mura or Machi).
- D. In the three Municipal Provinces (the Fu and To of Kyoto, Osaka and Tokyo), the names of the Wards (Ku) must be entered.  
(See Examples at the end of the chapter.)

## 5. DITTO MARKS

The use of ditto marks is permitted to indicate that the place-name is exactly the same as the name on the previous line. Ditto marks may be used only if the name is entirely the same as the previous place, in the same sequence, and there are no intervening or blank lines.

Example:

WIFE 妻	ふりがな 姓 名		
BORN 出生	( ) 年 月 日	PLACE 地名 次にふりがなを	日本愛知県名古屋市中区南外堀町 名古屋 中村 ミナミソトボリチウ
DIED 死亡	( ) 年 月 日		Minami-sotobori-chō, Naka-Ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-Ken, Jpn
妻の 分	WIFE'S ふりがな	妻の母	WIFE'S ふりがな

## 6. PLACES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Records originating in Japan for Issei, Nisei, and Japanese Nationals born in lands other than Japan, should give the place-names correctly in the Kana and also in the language of the land of the recorded event, if known. Care should be taken when recording such places.

Example:

ORN 日	WHERE BORN 出生地(点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること)	DATE 最初
	国 都県 市 郡(区) 町 村	相手
日	ハワイ カウアイ島 ハナレイ	(
	Hanalei, Kauai, Hawaii	
日	フィリピン ルソン島 マニラ市	(
	Manila, Luzon, Philippines	
日	ペルー リマ カイト	(
	Callao, Lima, Peru	

7. ROMANIZING PLACES

The patron may romanize the names of places, but should use the European method for sequence.

Example:

PLACE 地名をふりがなで	日本富山県砺波郡荒川村	トナミGUN アラカワムラ
	Arakawa-Mura, Tonami-Gun, Toyama-Ken, Jpn	
妻の母		WIFE'S MOTHER
		ふりがな 姓名

8. ANCIENT PLACE-NAMES

Certain ancient records list names of places as known at that time. Determine the present-day locality as nearly as possible, and give the details under "Necessary Explanations."

Example:

HUSB 夫	
BORN 出生	PLACE 地名(次) 日本尾張国愛智鳴海 Narumi, Aichi, Owari no Kuni, Jpn

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

尾張国愛智鳴海 — 愛知県名古屋市中区鳴海町  
Narumi, Aichi, Owari no Kuni is now  
Narumi-chō, Midori-Ku, Nagoya-Shi, Aichi-Ken.

## 9. The following examples illustrate various ways to record names of places:

RN	WHERE BORN 出生地(点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること)	DATE 最親 相手
日	国 都県 市 郡(区) 町 村	
日	日本東京都 大田区 荏原 Haneda, Ōta-Ku, Tokyo-To, Jpn	(
日	日本大阪府 岸和田市 我々 Ebisu-chō, Kishiwada-Shi, Ōsaka-Fu, Jpn	(
日	日本北海道 広尾郡 忠類村 Chūrei-Mura, Hiro-o-Gun, Hokkaidō, Jpn	(
日		(

## Section VI

\* \* \* \* \*

## RELATIONSHIP

1. RELATIONSHIP REQUIRED

Under present procedures, patrons should submit only records of:

- a) Direct ancestors, and kindred to whom they have a specific blood relationship;
- b) Those persons who are married to a blood relative.  
(Refer also to section VII No. 14, "Adoptions and Heirships.")

2. RECORDING RELATIONSHIP

The relationship of the person submitting the record to the husband and to the wife on each Family Group Record form should be entered in the spaces designated. It is suggested the relationships be romanized and converted to the standard English equivalent. Refer to the charts provided as a guide to recording the proper relationship designations.  
Examples:

提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD	
住所 ふりがな 氏名	山田太郎 ヤマダ タロウ	
東京都杉並区荻窪 1丁目2番3号		
Taro Yamada		
2-3 Ogikubo 1-chome		
Suginami-Ku, Tokyo, 167, Japan		
RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄	RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄	
夫との続柄	妻との続柄	
BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンダウメント	もとの書が結び附められた 年月日及び神祇名 SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND
(夫)		
月 日 (妻)		SEALED (Date & Temple) CHILDREN TO PARENTS 典義: 結び附め られた 年月日及び神祇名





### 3. DESIGNATE DIRECT ANCESTOR

If a child appearing on a submitted Family Group Record form is a direct ancestor of the person submitting the record, enter an X by the name in the space designated for recording the sex of such child.

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN I ( ) 年 月
1 男 M	山田一郎 ヤマダ イチロウ Yamada, Ichirō	( ) 年 月
2 女 X F	山田花子 ヤマダ ハナコ Yamada, Hanako	( ) 年 月
3		( ) 年 月

（子の場合）  
家の姓を記入すること。  
○提出者は右の  
X印をつけて

### 4. NONMEMBER SPOUSE

A patron may submit the record of the immediate family of a deceased nonmember spouse, that is, the parents, brothers, and sisters of the deceased spouse. If such patron has a minor child who is a member of the Church, however, the records of ancestors of the deceased spouse should be submitted by the patron in behalf of the minor child. Enter the relationship of the child.

Example:

MISSION OR STAKE (伝道部 (ステーク部))		伝道部	ステーク部
提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD		
住所 ふりがな 氏名	川上とみ子 カワカミ トミコ		
東京都調布市金子町1丁目2-3			
Mrs. Tomiko Kawakami			
2-3 Kaneko Machi 1chome, Chōfu-shi, Tokyo, Japan			
川上三郎 KAWAKAMI, Saburō カワカミ サブロー			
RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄		RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄	
オウシ		オウシ	
BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンダウメント		夫と妻が結び附められた 年月日及び神前名 SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND
(夫)			



Chart ACHART OF RELATIONSHIP ABBREVIATIONS

When relationship terms are converted to the English equivalent, they may be written in an abbreviated form.

Son	-	son
Daughter	-	dau
Brother	-	bro
Sister	-	sis
Nephew	-	neph
Niece	-	nce
Grandson	-	g son
Granddaughter	-	g dau
Great-grandson	-	gg son
2 Great-grandson	-	2 gg son
Grand-nephew	-	g neph
In-law	-	il
Generations removed	-	r
1st cousin 2 generations removed	-	1c 2r

Chart B Direct Ancestors

Direct Ancestors are an individual's progenitors, that is, those persons through whom an individual is directly descended. The following pedigree chart illustrates in outline form the manner in which direct ancestral lines extend:

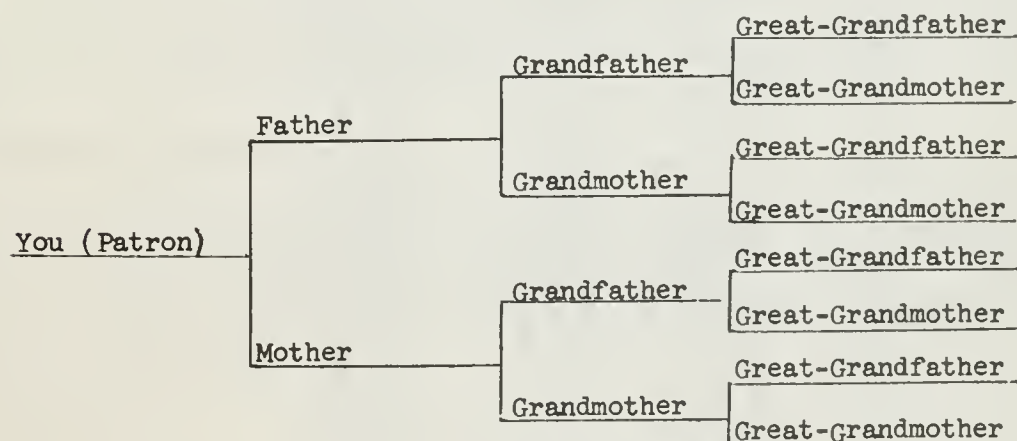
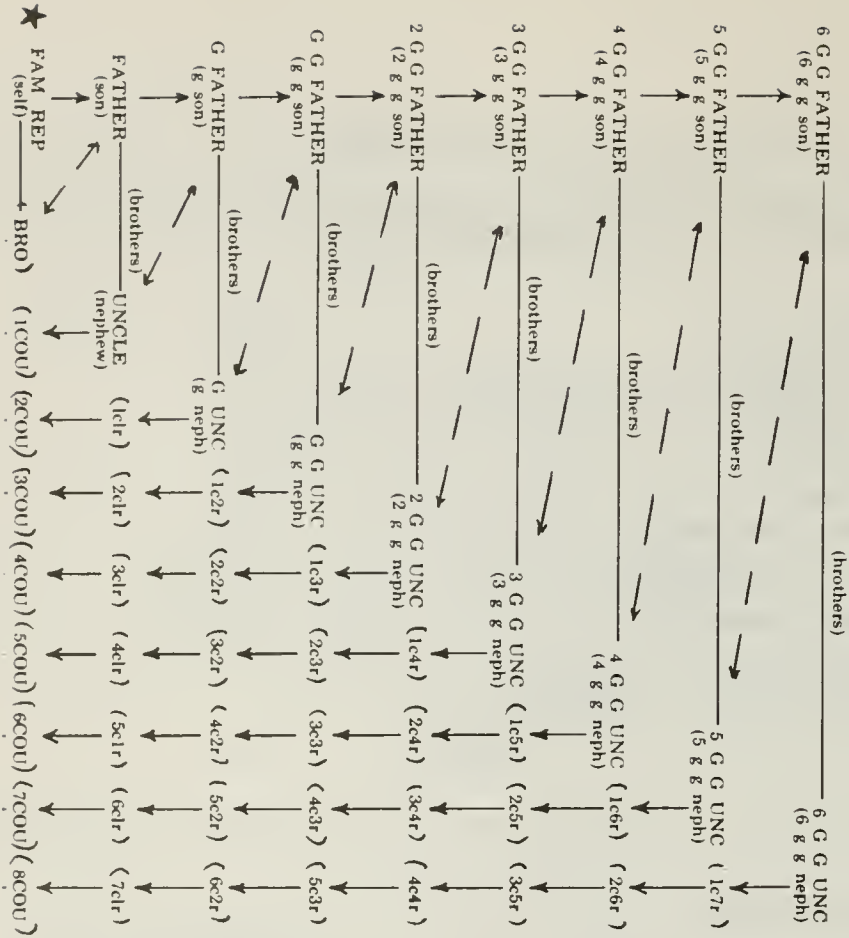


Chart C - RELATIONSHIP CHART

This chart shows the male-line relationship. Female relationships are the same; simply substitute mother, aunt, niece, etc. for father, uncle, nephew.

(Note that the relationships shown in brackets are the relation of the patron to the ancestor. These relationships should be used on the Family Group Record form.)



**KEY TO THE USE OF THE RELATIONSHIP CHART**

1. To determine the relationship of the brothers (or sisters) of direct ancestors follow the horizontal line from the direct ancestor.

**EXAMPLE:**

- (1) The brother of your 6 g.g. father is your 6 g.g. uncle. Your relationship to him is shown in parentheses immediately below the uncle relationship—in this case 6 g.g. nephew.
- (2) The sister of your 6 g.g. father is your 6 g.g. aunt.
2. To determine your relationship to the children of the brothers (and sisters) of your direct ancestors follow the vertical line down from the uncle (or aunt) relationship.

**EXAMPLE:**

- (1) The son of your 4 g.g. uncle is your 1c 5r.
- (2) The grandson of your g.g. uncle is your 2c 1r.

## Section VII

\* \* \* \* \*

## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

1. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Patrons should use the reverse side of the Family Group Record form to enter additional facts, historical data, and any other information which will add to the clarity of the record or assist in approximating dates.

2. RECORDS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD. (TENNŌ)

To prevent duplication of effort, the family records of the Imperial Household will be prepared from the most reliable sources by personnel of the Genealogical Society. Family Group Record forms pertaining to such families should not be submitted by Church members. However, Church members who have ancestry of Royal lineage may submit pedigree charts showing their established connections to the Imperial Household and listing the sources used to establish this connection. This information will be used for reference by the Genealogical Society in the Royalty Project.

For the purpose of this project, the Imperial Household is defined to mean:

- a. The Emperor (All recognized Emperors).
- b. The wives or husbands of the Ruler (Tennō).
- c. The children and grandchildren of any Emperor.

3. RECORDS OF NOBILITY (KUGE AND DAIMYŌ)

Records of families of Nobility, other than those defined as the Imperial Household, may be submitted by Church members who have a direct ancestral lineage to such persons. (Nobility would include such rank as Buke, Kuge, Daimyō, Shogun, etc.)

4. THE CONFIDENTIAL SECTION

The Genealogical Society maintains a special "Confidential Section" responsible for the care of any records submitted which contain information of a confidential nature. Patrons who have such information in their records may, if they desire, request that certain Family Group Record forms be placed in the Confidential File.

5. ILLEGITIMACY

When a source record states an individual was born illegitimately, this fact should be entered under "Necessary Explanations."

6. STILLBORN CHILD

A stillborn child is defined as one who has never taken a breath of life during or after birth. No temple ordinance work need be performed for such children.

Stillborn children should be recorded in the normal chronological order of birth, with the word stillborn (shi-san 死産) entered in the space for the temple ordinance dates.

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child(Whether Living (生死に拘らず出生順に記入) or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME(CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日			SEALED(Date & Ter CHILDREN TO PAR 前欄に結び附め られた年月日及び
1 女 F	佐藤とき サトウトキ SATŌ, Toki	(大正) 9年1月8日 8 Jan 1920			
2 男 M	佐藤 息子 (死産) SATŌ, Son (Stillborn)	( ) 年 月	死産 Stillborn	死産 Stillborn	

7. COUPLE DIE WITHOUT ISSUE

If it is definitely known that a couple died "without issue", that is, they had no children, this should be noted under "Necessary Explanations."

8. CORRECTIONS

Minor adjustments which do not affect the validity of the temple ordinances will not be made.

Should a family record previously submitted need any important corrections or additions, a new copy of the record should be submitted with the correction underlined in red. Attach a note explaining the change requested and giving the source of the new information.

9. ANCIENT RECORDS

A. Temple ordinance work will be performed only for individuals born after the year A.D. 200, unless special permission is obtained from the First Presidency of the Church through the Genealogical Society.



- B. Patrons should not submit any records of ancestors born before A.D. 707, unless they first submit a pedigree of their lineage, which extends prior to this date, for verification and approval by the Genealogical Society.

#### 10. PAPER EVENTS

"Paper document" events which are recorded but which never actually took place need not be entered on the Family Group Record form. These need only be mentioned under "Necessary Explanations."

Examples of such events:

- (a) A marriage which was recorded on paper, but never consummated.
- (b) A divorce which was obtained after a spouse had died.

#### 11. SPECIAL ITEMS

Any special case such as twins, or any situation not mentioned in this manual, should be explained in detail. The Genealogical Society will evaluate the situation based on the information supplied.

#### 12. TEMPLE FILE or FAMILY FILE

Place instructions with each group of Family records submitted to indicate whether the ordinances are to be performed by the "temple" (A) or by the "family" (B). Please allow ample time for records processing (C).

- A. "Temple File." The names may be placed in the Temple File and the ordinance work will be performed by any Church member under direction of temple officials.
- B. "Family File." Names of near and close relatives may be placed in the "Family File." These are held in a special file at the temple until the patron, or his family and friends, attend to the ordinance work. (But not over 60 days.) In such case, indicate which temple, and what date the patron will attend.
- C. "Excursions." Records submitted for a special excursion are held in the special "family file" until the date of the excursion, if arrangements have been made in advance. Indicate which temple and the planned date. Since it takes considerable time for processing and transmittal of large numbers of records for special excursions, such records should be submitted at least 90 days before the time of the planned excursion.
- D. Every reasonable effort will be made to prepare all records submitted for any special excursion and have them at the temple by the specified date.

- E. Changes in temple instructions cannot be accepted after the records have been received at the Genealogical Society

### 13. RETURN OF PATRON'S RECORDS

Each patron should keep a duplicate copy of all Family Group Record forms submitted, since the originals might become lost in transit.

All records submitted for temple processing are checked for acceptability.

- a) Record forms which do not meet minimum standards or which require additional information may be returned to the patron with a note of request or explanation.
- b) Records of living persons are placed in the "patron's Reference Section" at the Genealogical Society.
- c) Acceptable records are processed for temple ordinance work. After the temple records are prepared, the patron's copy of the Record forms are returned to the patron. Each group has an accompanying "Backing Card" attached, which explains the meanings of the markings placed on the record to indicate the action taken by the Genealogical Society. On occasion, a patron may note his record has been changed. (Such changes are made in pencil or green ink.) In such cases, the record has been adjusted to agree with a record previously submitted, or to comply with standard processing procedures.

### 14. ADOPTIONS AND HEIRSHIPS

Any and all adoptions (yōshi and muko-yōshi) of every kind--whether child, marriage, heirship, or any other type known and recognized--must be fully and completely explained on the Family Group Record form.

- a. Enter all known information--including dates, names of adoptive parents, and names of natural parents--under "Necessary Explanations." Use the reverse side of the form if more space is needed.
- b. When an adoption results in a change of name, the new name (given and/or surname), shall precede the former name(s) when entering such persons on the Family Group Record form. (See No. 2, A, of Section III, "Recording of Names.")
- c. If a patron desires to submit the records of any family other than those acceptable under normal processing procedures, please submit such record form with a written request to the Genealogical Society, for analysis.



# 15. MINIMUM STANDARDS OF IDENTIFICATION

To insure the unique identity of each individual listed on the Family Group Record form, the following minimum standards of identification have been established.

To be acceptable for processing, each person shall have:

- a) A proper blood-relationship to the person submitting the record, (the Family Representative), either direct-line or collateral-line, or shall be married to a blood-line relative.
- b) A correct and complete name. If the name is not given in the source record and cannot be learned, the person must be fully identified as to which son or daughter he or she is in the family (2nd son, 3rd dau., etc. ); or, the individual must be identified as the spouse of some known relative.
- c) A birth date, either actual or calculated, or it must be possible to reasonably approximate a birth year based upon an accompanying family pedigree and other known facts supplied in the record.
- d) A correct place of birth, or it must be reasonably possible to establish the place of birth or residence from other facts given in the source documents.
- e) The name of the parent(s) if the actual date and place of birth are unknown.
- f) All name changes (either surname or given name) fully explained.
- g) All adoptions and family heirship arrangements fully explained.

\* \* \* \* \*

## APPENDIX

\* \* \* \* \*

CHART 1CHART 1NENGO OR ERA DATE CHART

For converting the Nengō year to the equivalent Western Calendar year.

The first year of each Era-reign period is given with the equivalent year in the modified western calendar. To calculate, add the Nengo year number to the year indicated, and subtract one. (The indicated year itself is the first year.)

Example:

Meiji 22 Year is 1889: That is, 1868 plus 22, less 1 = 1889

昭和 Showa - 1926	嘉永 Ka-ei - 1848	安永 Anei - 1772	正徳 Shotoku- 1711
大正 Taisho - 1912	弘化 Koka - 1844	明和 Meiwa - 1764	宝永 Hoei - 1704
明治 Meiji - 1868	天保 Tempo - 1830	宝暦 Horeki - 1751	元禄 Genroku- 1688
慶応 Keio - 1865	文政 Bunsei - 1818	寛延 Kan'en - 1748	貞享 Jokyo - 1684
元治 Genji - 1864	文化 Bunka - 1804	延享 Enkyo - 1744	天和 Tenwa - 1681
文久 Bunkyu - 1861	享和 Kyowa - 1801	寛保 Kampo - 1741	延宝 Empo - 1673
万延 Man'en - 1860	寛政 Kansei - 1789	元文 Gembun - 1736	寛文 Kambun - 1661
安政 Ansei - 1854	天明 Tenmei - 1781	享保 Kyoho - 1716	萬治 Manji - 1658

Zodiac	Chinese	Year	CHINESE SEXAGENARY CALENDAR				* CHART	2
Year	Sign	Name	Years in the Cycles, A.D.				(p.47)	
1. Rat----	甲子	Kinoe Ne	1684	1744	1804	1864	1924	
2. Ox-----	乙丑	Kinoto Ushi	1685	1745	1805	1865	1925	
3. Tiger--	丙寅	Hinoe Tora	1686	1746	1806	1866	1926	
4. Hare---	丁卯	Hinoto U	1687	1747	1807	1867	1927	
5. Dragon-	戊辰	Tsuchinoe Tatsu	1688	1748	1808	1868	1928	
6. Snake--	己巳	Tsuchinoto Mi	1689	1749	1809	1869	1929	
7. Horse--	庚午	Kanoë Uma	1690	1750	1810	1870	1930	
8. Goat---	辛未	Kanoto Hitsuji	1691	1751	1811	1871	1931	
9. Monkey-	壬申	Mizunoe Saru	1692	1752	1812	1872	1932	
10. Cock---	癸酉	Mizunoto Tori	1693	1753	1813	1873	1933	
11. Dog----	甲戌	Kinoe Inu	1694	1754	1814	1874	1934	
12. Pig----	乙亥	Kinoto I	1695	1755	1815	1875	1935	
13. Rat----	丙子	Hinoe Ne	1696	1756	1816	1876	1936	
14. Ox-----	丁丑	Hinoto Ushi	1697	1757	1817	1877	1937	
15. Tiger--	戊寅	Tsuchinoe Tora	1698	1758	1818	1878	1938	
16. Hare---	己卯	Tsuchinoto U	1699	1759	1819	1879	1939	
17. Dragon-	庚辰	Kanoë Tatsu	1700	1760	1820	1880	1940	
18. Snake--	辛巳	Kanoto Mi	1701	1761	1821	1881	1941	
19. Horse--	壬午	Mizunoe Uma	1702	1762	1822	1882	1942	
20. Goat---	癸未	Mizunoto Hitsuji	1703	1763	1823	1883	1943	
21. Monkey-	甲申	Kinoe Saru	1704	1764	1824	1884	1944	
22. Cock---	乙酉	Kinoto Tori	1705	1765	1825	1885	1945	
23. Dog----	丙戌	Hinoe Inu	1706	1766	1826	1886	1946	
24. Pig----	丁亥	Hinoto I	1707	1767	1827	1887	1947	
25. Rat----	戊子	Tsuchinoe Ne	1708	1768	1828	1888	1948	
26. Ox-----	己丑	Tsuchinoto Ushi	1709	1769	1829	1889	1949	
27. Tiger--	庚寅	Kanoë Tora	1710	1770	1830	1890	1950	
28. Hare---	辛卯	Kanoto U	1711	1771	1831	1891	1951	
29. Dragon-	壬辰	Mizunoe Tatsu	1712	1772	1832	1892	1952	
30. Snake--	癸巳	Mizunoto Mi	1713	1773	1833	1893	1953	
31. Horse--	甲午	Kinoe Uma	1714	1774	1834	1894	1954	
32. Goat---	乙未	Kinoto Hitsuji	1715	1775	1835	1895	1955	
33. Monkey-	丙申	Hinoe Saru	1716	1776	1836	1896	1956	
34. Cock---	丁酉	Hinoto Tori	1717	1777	1837	1897	1957	
35. Dog----	戊戌	Tsuchinoe Inu	1718	1778	1838	1898	1958	
36. Pig----	己亥	Tsuchinoto I	1719	1779	1839	1899	1959	
37. Rat----	庚子	Kanoë Ne	1720	1780	1840	1900	1960	
38. Ox-----	辛丑	Kanoto Ushi	1721	1781	1841	1901	1961	
39. Tiger--	壬寅	Mizunoe Tora	1722	1782	1842	1902	1962	
40. Hare---	癸卯	Mizunoto U	1723	1783	1843	1903	1963	
41. Dragon-	甲辰	Kinoe Tatsu	1724	1784	1844	1904	1964	
42. Snake--	乙巳	Kinoto Mi	1725	1785	1845	1905	1965	
43. Horse--	丙午	Hinoe Uma	1726	1786	1846	1906	1966	
44. Goat---	丁未	Hinoto Hitsuji	1727	1787	1847	1907	1967	
45. Monkey-	戊申	Tsuchinoe Saru	1728	1788	1848	1908	1968	
46. Cock---	己酉	Tsuchinoto Tori	1729	1789	1849	1909	1969	
47. Dog----	庚戌	Kanoë Inu	1730	1790	1850	1910	1970	
48. Pig----	辛亥	Kanoto I	1731	1791	1851	1911	1971	
49. Rat----	壬子	Mizunoe Ne	1732	1792	1852	1912	1972	
50. Ox-----	癸丑	Mizunoto Ushi	1733	1793	1853	1913	1973	
51. Tiger--	甲寅	Kinoe Tora	1734	1794	1854	1914	1974	
52. Hare---	乙卯	Kinoto U	1735	1795	1855	1915	1975	
53. Dragon-	丙辰	Hinoe Tatsu	1736	1796	1856	1916	1976	
54. Snake--	丁巳	Hinoto Mi	1737	1797	1857	1917	1977	
55. Horse--	戊午	Tsuchinoe Uma	1738	1798	1858	1918	1978	
56. Goat---	己未	Tsuchinoto Hitsuj	1739	1799	1859	1919	1979	
57. Monkey-	庚申	Kanoë Saru	1740	1800	1860	1920	1980	
58. Cock---	辛酉	Kanoto Tori	1741	1801	1861	1921	1981	
59. Dog----	壬戌	Mizunoe Inu	1742	1802	1862	1922	1982	
60. Pig----	癸亥	Mizunoto I	1743	1803	1863	1923	1983	



The months of the year, with the romanized abbreviation.

## 月の書き方

1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
(一)月	(二)月	(三)月	四月	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	(十)月	(十一)月	(十二)月
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

The Hepburn system for romanization of the kana.

## ヘボン式ローマ字

	わ	ら	や	ま	は <sup>ろ</sup>	ば <sup>ろ</sup>	は	な	だ <sup>ろ</sup>	た	ざ <sup>ろ</sup>	さ	か <sup>ろ</sup>	か	あ
	WA	RA	YA	MA	PA	BA	HA	NA	DA	TA	ZA	SA	GA	KA	A
	wa	ra	ya	ma	pa	ba	ha	na	da	ta	za	sa	ga	ka	a
		り		み	ひ <sup>ろ</sup>	び <sup>ろ</sup>	ひ	に	ち <sup>ろ</sup>	ち	じ <sup>ろ</sup>	し	ぎ <sup>ろ</sup>	き <sup>ろ</sup>	い
		RI		MI	PI	BI	HI	NI	JI	CHI	JI	SHI	GI	KI	I
		ri		mi	pi	bi	hi	ni	ji	chi	ji	shi	gi	ki	i
		る	ゆ	む	ふ <sup>ろ</sup>	ぶ <sup>ろ</sup>	ふ	ぬ	づ <sup>ろ</sup>	つ	ず <sup>ろ</sup>	す	ぐ <sup>ろ</sup>	く <sup>ろ</sup>	う
		RU	YU	MU	PU	BU	FU	NU	ZU	TSU	ZU	SU	GU	KU	U
		ru	yu	mu	pu	bu	fu	nu	zu	tsu	zu	su	gu	ku	u
		れ		め	ぺ <sup>ろ</sup>	べ <sup>ろ</sup>	へ	ね	で <sup>ろ</sup>	て	ぜ <sup>ろ</sup>	せ	げ <sup>ろ</sup>	け	え
		RE		ME	PE	BE	HE	NE	DE	TE	ZE	SE	GE	KE	E
		re		me	pe	be	he	ne	de	te	ze	se	ge	ke	e
ん	を	ろ	よ	も	ぽ <sup>ろ</sup>	ぼ <sup>ろ</sup>	ほ	の	ど <sup>ろ</sup>	と	ぞ <sup>ろ</sup>	そ	ご	こ	お
N	(W)O	RO	YO	MO	PO	BO	HO	NO	DO	TO	ZO	SO	GO	KO	O
n	(w)o	ro	yo	mo	po	bo	ho	no	do	to	zo	so	go	ko	o

リャ	みゃ	ひゃ	びゃ	ひゃ	にゃ	ぢゃ	ぢゃ	じゃ	しゃ	ぎゃ	きゃ
RYAMYA	PYABYA	HYANYA	JA	CHA	JA	SHAGYA	KYA				
ryamya	pyabya	hyanya	ja	cha	ja	shagya	kya				
リュ	みゅ	ひゅ	びゅ	ひゅ	にゅ	ぢゅ	ぢゅ	じゅ	しゅ	ぎゅ	きゅ
RYUYU	PYUBYU	HYUNYU	JU	CHU	JU	SHUGYU	KYU				
ryumyu	pyubyu	hyunyu	ju	chu	ju	shugyu	kyu				
リョ	みょ	ひょ	びょ	ひょ	にょ	ぢょ	ぢょ	じょ	しょ	ぎょ	きょ
RYOYO	PYOBYO	HYONYO	JO	CHO	JO	SHOGYO	KYO				
ryomyo	pyobyoy	hyonyo	jo	cho	jo	shogyo	kyo				

## FAMILY GROUP RECORD

## 家族の記録

○女子は生家の姓を記し、養子、むこ養子の場合には現在の姓を記し、次に、又はとして生家の姓を記入すること。  
 ○提出者は右の中の誰の子孫に当るか、その「子供」の前に「X」印をつけて明らかにすること。

HUSB	夫	ふりがな カワ サキ アカ オ
BORN	出生	(天保) 四年十月五日 5D 10M 1833I
MARR	結婚	(安政) 六年三月廿一日 reg 21D 3M 1859I
DIED	死亡	(明治) 四十二年五月十一日 11 May 1910
HUSBAND'S FATHER	夫の父	ふりがな カカ オ 姓名 中尾
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES	夫の他の妻	ふりがな 姓名 (イ) 嘉永
WIFE	妻	ふりがな ウケ ガ 姓名 (ニ) 内田 き
BORN	出生	(天保) 十一年二月十八日 18D 2M 1840I
DIED	死亡	(大正) 十年七月三日 3 July 1921
WIFE'S FATHER	妻の父	ふりがな ウケ ダ 姓名 内田
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS	妻の他の夫	ふりがな 姓名
SEX	性別	CHILDREN(子供の名) List Each Child (生死に問わず出生順に記入) or Dead in Order SURNAME(CAPITALIZED)
1	女	川崎 (女児) (長女)
F		KAWASAKI, dau (1st
2	女	川崎 ユキ
F		KAWASAKI, Yuki
3X	男	川崎 忠平 カワサキ
M		KAWASAKI, Chuhei
4	男	川崎 (息子)(次男)
M		KAWASAKI, Mr. (2nd
5		川崎 友吉 カワサキ
M		KAWASAKI, Tomokichi
6		カト 加藤 又正 カワサキ 又正 カト 加藤 又正 川崎 又正
M		KATO OR KAWASAKI,
7		川崎 (死産)
?		KAWASAKI, child (s

資料の種類・出所 SOURCE OF  
 戸籍謄本 福岡県八女市  
 家系図 川崎定彦所有 福  
 Koseki tohon, Jōyo-Mac  
 Yame-Shi

資料の種類・出所 (総)

Kakeizu in poss of KAWASAKI, Sadahiko, 1300 Tadam

必要の説明 (総)

又木原村・横山村 — 現在福岡県八女郡上陽町

忠見村 — 現在八女市忠見

Husb was Yōshi to KAWASAKI, Kumatarō and UEDA, Sus  
 #5 Tomokichi div 1st wife on 10 Apr 1906; #6 Kyūzō  
 Chikugono-Kuni is now Fukuoka-Ken; Kugihara and Yo  
 Tadami is now a part of Yame-Shi, Fukuoka-Ken

## CHART 3

The months of the year, with the romanized abbreviation.

## 月の書き方

1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
(一)月	(二)月	(三)月	四月	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	(十)月	(十一)月	(十二)月
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

## CHART 4

The Hepburn system for romanization of the kana.

## ヘボン式ローマ字

	わ	ら	や	ま	は <sup>o</sup>	ば <sup>o</sup>	は	な	た <sup>o</sup>	た	ざ <sup>o</sup>	さ	か <sup>o</sup>	か	あ
	WA	RA	YA	MA	PA	BA	HA	NA	DA	TA	ZA	SA	GA	KA	A
	wa	ra	ya	ma	pa	ba	ha	na	da	ta	za	sa	ga	ka	a
		り		み	ひ <sup>o</sup>	び <sup>o</sup>	ひ	に	ち <sup>o</sup>	ち	じ <sup>o</sup>	し	ぎ <sup>o</sup>	き <sup>o</sup>	い
		RI		MI	PI	BI	HI	NI	JI	CHI	JI	SHI	GI	KI	I
		ri		mi	pi	bi	hi	ni	ji	chi	ji	shi	gi	ki	i
		る	ゆ	む	ふ <sup>o</sup>	ぶ <sup>o</sup>	ふ	ぬ	つ <sup>o</sup>	つ	ず <sup>o</sup>	す	ぐ <sup>o</sup>	く <sup>o</sup>	う
		RU	YU	MU	PU	BU	FU	NU	ZU	TSU	ZU	SU	GU	KU	U
		ru	yu	mu	pu	bu	fu	nu	zu	tsu	zu	su	gu	ku	u
		れ		め	へ <sup>o</sup>	べ <sup>o</sup>	へ	ね	で <sup>o</sup>	て	ぜ <sup>o</sup>	せ	げ <sup>o</sup>	け	え
		RE		ME	PE	BE	HE	NE	DE	TE	ZE	SE	GE	KE	E
		re		me	pe	be	he	ne	de	te	ze	se	ge	ke	e
ん	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ <sup>o</sup>	ぼ <sup>o</sup>	ほ	の	ど <sup>o</sup>	と	ぞ <sup>o</sup>	そ	ご <sup>o</sup>	こ	お
N	(W)O	RO	YO	MO	PO	BO	HO	NO	DO	TO	ZO	SO	GO	KO	O
n	(w)o	ro	yo	mo	po	bo	ho	no	do	to	zo	so	go	ko	o

りゃ	みゃ	ひゃ	びゃ	ひゃ	にゃ	ちゃ	ちゃ	じゃ	しゃ	ぎゃ	きゃ
RYA	MYA	PYA	BYA	HYA	NYA	JA	CHA	JA	SHA	GYA	KYA
rya	mya	pya	bya	hya	nya	ja	cha	ja	sha	gya	kya
りゅ	みゅ	ひゅ	びゅ	ひゅ	にゅ	ちゅ	ちゅ	じゅ	しゅ	ぎゅ	きゅ
RYU	MYU	PYU	BYU	HYU	NYU	JU	CHU	JU	SHU	GYU	KYU
ryu	myu	pyu	byu	hyu	nyu	ju	chu	ju	shu	gyu	kyu
りょ	みょ	ひょ	びょ	ひょ	にょ	ちょ	ちょ	じょ	しょ	ぎょ	きょ
RYO	MYO	PYO	BYO	HYO	NYO	JO	CHO	JO	SHO	GYO	KYO
ryo	myo	pyo	byo	hyo	nyo	jo	cho	jo	sho	gyo	kyo



FAMILY  
GROUP  
RECORD

## 家族の記録

○ 女子は生家の姓を記し、養子、むこ養子の場合、現在の姓を記し、次に、又はとして生家の姓を記入すること。  
○ 提出者は右の中の誰の子孫に当るか、その「子供」の前に「X」印をつけて明らかにすること。

#5

HUSB 夫	ふりがな カワ サキ アカ オ タ ケ ソ ウ 姓 名 川崎 又 中尾 武藏	KAWASAKI OR NAKAO, Takezō	
BORN 出生	(天保) 四年十月五日 5D 10M 1833L	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがなを)	日本筑後国上妻郡久木原村 出身 of Kugihara-Mura, Kami-Tsuma-Gun, Chikugono-Kuni, Jpn
MARR 結婚	(安政) 六年二月廿一日届出 reg 21D 3M 1859L		日本筑後国上妻郡横山村 Yokoyama-Mura, Kami-Tsuma-Gun, Chikugono-Kuni, Jpn
DIED 死亡	(明治) 四十三年五月十一日 オ 11 May 1910		日本福岡県八女郡横山村 Yokoyama-Mura, Yame-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken, Jpn
夫の父 HUSBAND'S FATHER	ふりがな ナカ オ ジン エ モン 姓 名 中尾 甚右衛門	夫の母 HUSBAND'S MOTHER	ふりがな タニ ガ チ ヤス 姓 名 谷 口 保
夫の他の妻 HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES	ふりがな シ ミ ス 姓 名 (1) 嘉永六年八月十四日 清水 タキ	(1) 14D 8M 1853L, SHIMIZU, Taki	
WIFE 妻	ふりがな ウ ケ ガ 姓 名 (1) 内田 きく	(2) UCHIDA, Kiku	
BORN 出生	(天保) 十一年二月十八日 18D 2M 1840L	PLACE 地名 (次にふりがなを)	日本筑後国八女郡忠見村 Tadami-Mura, Yame-Gun, Chikugono-Kuni, Jpn
DIED 死亡	(大正) 十年七月三日 3 July 1921		日本福岡県八女郡横山村 Yokoyama-Mura, Yame-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken, Jpn
妻の父 WIFE'S FATHER	ふりがな ウ ケ ガ ノ ベ 姓 名 内田 龍之助	妻の母 WIFE'S MOTHER	ふりがな ワ タ 姓 名 和田 トメ
妻の他の夫 WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS	姓 名		
SEX 性別	CHILDREN (子供の名) List Each Child Whether Living (生存に際し出生順に記入) or Dead in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	出生 WHEN BORN ( ) 年 月 日	WHERE BORN 出生地 (点線の上の欄にふりがなをつけて記入すること) 国 都県 市 郡(区) 町 村 相手の
1 女 F	川崎 (女児) (長女) カワサキ KAWASAKI, dau (1st)	(安政) 六年四月二日 2D 4M 1859L	日本筑後国上妻郡横山村 Yokoyama-Mura, Kami-Tsuma-Gun, Chikugono-Kuni, Jpn
2 女 F	川崎 ユキ KAWASAKI, Yuki	(文久) 元年十一月十日 10D 11M 1861L	" "
3 男 M	川崎 忠平 カワサキ チュウヘイ KAWASAKI, Chuhei	(元治) 元年八月九日 29D 8M 1864L	" "
4 男 M	川崎 (息子) (次男) KAWASAKI, Mr. (2nd son)	(慶應) 三年 月 日 1867	" "
5 M	川崎 友吉 カワサキ トモキチ KAWASAKI, Tomokichi	(明治) 三年五月九日 9D 5M 1870L	" "
6 M	カト 又 川崎 又 武藏 KATO OR KAWASAKI, Kyūzō	(明治) 六年九月八日 8 Sep 1873	日本国福岡県上妻郡横山村 Yokoyama-Mura, Kami-Tsuma-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken, Jpn
7 ?	川崎 (死産) KAWASAKI, child (stillborn)	(明治) 約八年 月 日 abt 1875	" "
資料の種類・出所 SOURCE OF INFORMATION 戸籍謄本 福岡県八女郡上陽所役場 家系図 川崎定家所有 福岡県八女市忠見1300 Koseki tohon, Jōyō-Machi Yakuba, Yame-Gun; Yame-Shi Yakusho, Fukuoka-Ken ※ 妻		子供の再婚以上 OTHER MARRIAGES OF CHILDREN 子供 友吉 明治四十年七月十九日 岩田 シゲ #5 Tomokichi md (2) 19 July 1907 IWATA,	

(EXAMPLE)

		HUSB 夫	姓名 川崎武藏 生年 1833	
カミツマグン クギハラムラ		WIFE 妻	姓名 内田きく	
Jpn	カミツマグン ヨコヤマムラ	EXAMINERS 系図検査員	1. 川上桃太郎	2.
1	ヤメグン ヨコヤマムラ	MISSION OR STAKE 伝道部 (ステーク部)	日本中央 伝道部	ステーク部
ヤス 保 TANIGUCHI, Yasu		提出者	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD	
U, Taki		住所 ふりがな 氏名	川崎美智子 カワサキ ミチコ	
		大阪府大阪市北区金屋町1丁目23		
		Michiko Kawasaki		
ヤメグン タダミムラ		23 Kanaya-Machi 1-Chome		
ヤメグン ヨコヤマムラ		Kita-Ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, Japan		
		RELATION TO HUSBAND 夫との続柄	RELATION TO WIFE 妻との続柄	
トメ WADA, Tome		2 gg dau	2 gg dau	
		BAPTIZED バプテスマ	ENDOWED エンダウメント	夫と妻が結び附められた 年月日及び神殿名 SEALED (Date & Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND
		(夫)		
こと)	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE 最初の結婚(年号)年月日	WHEN DIED 死亡(年号)年月日	(妻)	SEALED (Date & Temple) CHILDREN TO PARENTS 両親に結び附められた 年月日及び神殿名
村	相手の姓名(ふりがな) TO WHOM			
	( ) 年 月 日 (乳児) Infant 年 月 日	子供	子供	
Jpn		child	child	
	( ) 年 月 日 (明治) 四十四年三月二日			
	ウエダ ゼンキチ UEDA, Zenkichi			
	2 June 1889 (明治) 二十二年六月二日	4 Nov 1924 (大正) 十三年十一月四日		
	高橋 シカ TAKAHASHI, Shika			
	( ) 年 月 日 (明治) 十三年十月十五日			
	3 Dec 1895 div (明治) 十八年十二月二日	2 Feb 1942 (昭和) 十七年二月二日		
	(1) 岡部 ハナ (1) OKABE, Hana			
	8 Mar 1896 (明治) 十九年三月八日	15 Nov 1933 (昭和) 八年十一月十五日		
	加藤 リツ KATO, Ritsu			
	( ) 年 月 日 ( ) 年 月 日	死産	死産	結困メズ
		stillborn	stillborn	do not seal

DREN

岩田シゲと再婚  
07 IWATA, Shige

## 必要な説明 NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

夫 嘉永四年十月二十四日 川崎熊太郎、上田スズの養子となる。  
子供 井1 明栄堂女 (成女)  
子供 井4 名前は不明、満13才で死亡(家系図)。  
子供 井5 左吉 明治三十九年四月十日 岡部ハナと離婚。  
筑後国一現住福岡県

※裏



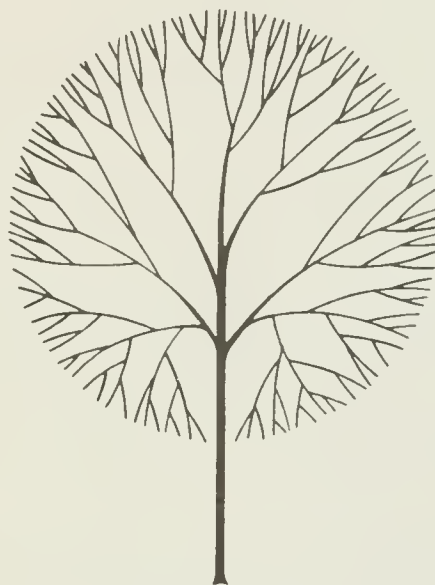
me-Shi, Fukuoka-Ken

1 24D 10M 1951L; #4 name unknown, Kakeizu shows he died age 13 yrs;  
; Muko-yoshi;  
uma are now a part of Jōyō-Machi, Yame-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken;









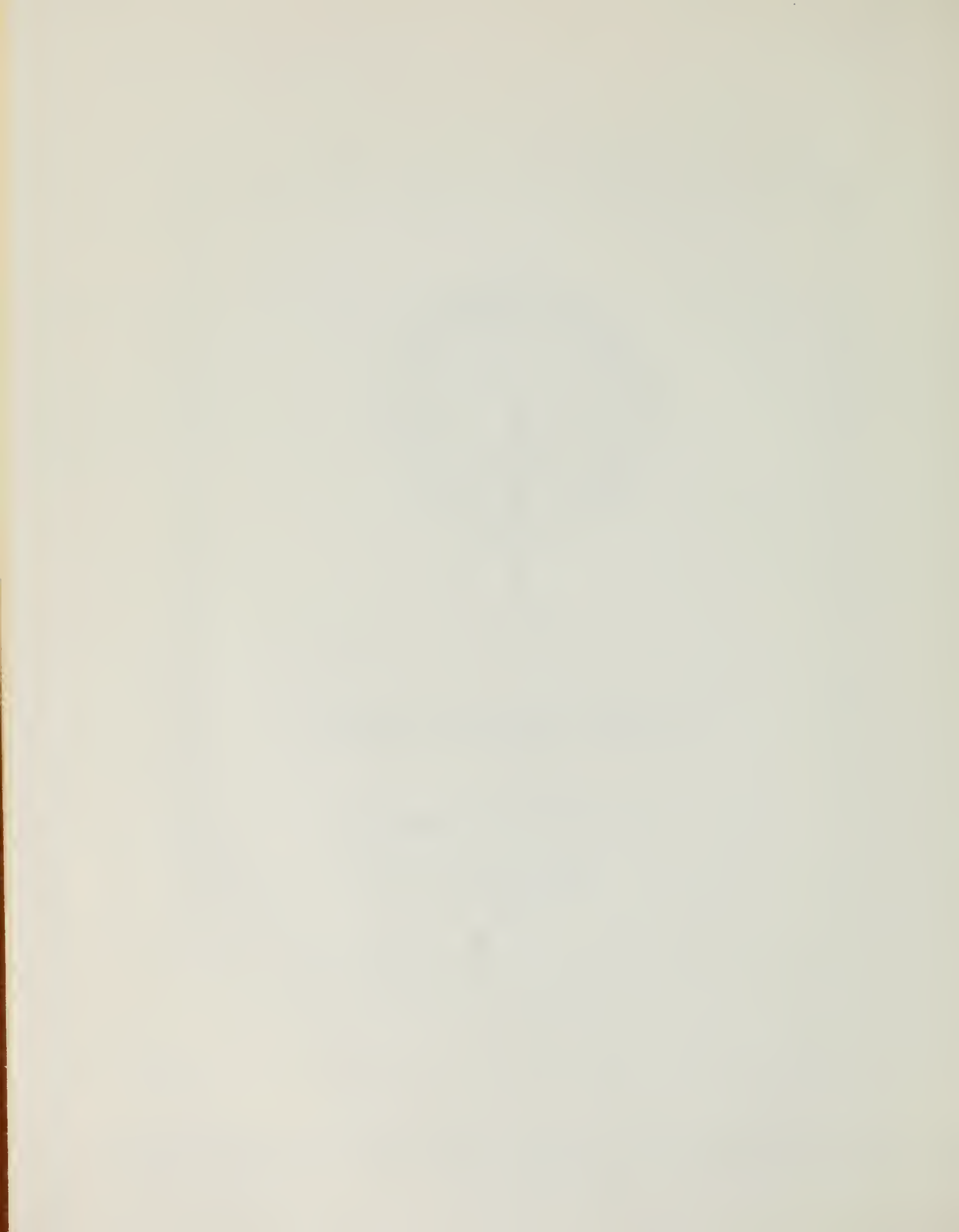
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## PREFACE

This paper is not intended to catalog in detail the various historical records of Japan, but to supply, as accurately as possible, a general overview of the major genealogical records of Japan which may serve as a guide to more intensive research. This approach was taken to conserve the time and money that would have been involved in a detailed survey and because this paper is aimed at an educational cross section; therefore necessitating simplicity.

With sincere appreciation we acknowledge the assistance of Akira Hayami, Keio University; Noburu Hiraga, University of Washington; and Ray A. Moore, Amherst College, in the compilation of this paper. Their freely given suggestions and knowledge of source materials in Japan has proven invaluable. These scholars are in no way responsible for errors that may be found in this paper. Such errors should be brought to the attention of the Research Department.



## MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES IN JAPAN

In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need the answers to four key questions regarding record sources:

1. What types of records exist that will aid in the identification of ancestors?
2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
3. What genealogical information appears in the existing records?
4. What is the availability of existing records for searching?

The two tables that follow contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of Japan. The major sources are listed, with type of record, period covered, type of information given, and source availability.

Table A shows at a glance the record sources available for a research problem for a particular period of time.

Table B provides more detailed information about the major records available. For example, if a pedigree problem is in the 17th century, a quick indication can be obtained from Table A of the sources available for that period. Reference to Table B will then provide more complete information.

[illegible]



TABLE B

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. LIST OF REPATRIATES <u>Fukuin jōsensha meibo</u> 復員乗船者名簿	1945-1955	Name of ship, date of departure, date of arrival, head of family, spouse, children, other persons in household, age of each person, occupation, domicile before repatriation, destination, residence at destination	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tokyo; available to relatives of repatriates only
2. ARMY RECORDS <u>Rikugun rusubutai meibo</u> 陸軍留守部隊名簿	1925-1945	Name of unit, document date, name of person, date of enrollment, previous units and date of enrollment, permanent domicile, date of birth, name of officer	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tokyo; available to relatives of soldiers only
3. CENSUS <u>Kokusei chōsa (chukan chosa)</u> 國勢調査(中間報告)	1920 to present, taken at five year intervals; special census in 1947	Status of family, permanent and present domicile, head of family, spouse, children, date and place of birth, sex, occupation, and other personal items	Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Tokyo; available to informant and descendants only
4. PENSION RECORDS <u>Onkyū juryōsha</u> 恩給受領者	1879 to present	<u>Application</u> : personal history of applicant including date of birth, permanent domicile. <u>Certificate</u> : name of applicant, permanent domicile, previous head of family, attached copy of Koseki	Pensions Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Tokyo; available to pensioner and descendants only
5. CHRISTIAN CHURCH RECORDS <u>Kirisuto kyōkai kiroku</u> キリスト教会記録	1873 to present	<u>Christenings or Births</u> : date and place of birth or christening, name of child, parents' names, residences, occupation <u>Marriages</u> : names, date and place of marriage, sometime names of parents, occupation <u>Deaths and Burials</u> : name, date and place of death or burial, age at death, sometimes name of spouse, occupation, names of parents <u>Memberships</u> : name, date, sometimes parents' names	Local churches



TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
6. NAVY RECORDS <u>Kaigun shōhei rirekisho</u> 海軍將兵履歷書	1872-1945	<u>Officers</u> : permanent domicile, status of family, name, date and place of birth, previous name; name and date of birth of father, mother, brother(s), sister(s), wife, children; personal history, date of death <u>Sailors</u> : permanent domicile, name and date of birth, name and date of birth of father and brother(s); unit and name of base, occupation at enrollment, length of military service, personal history, date of death	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tokyo; available to officers or sailors and descendants only
7. NEWSPAPERS <u>Shinbun</u> 新聞	1872 to present, daily editions began in 1872; some irregular editions extant from 1615	Obituaries, birth, marriage, and death notices of members of influential families; other facts of genealogical importance	Respective newspaper office, public libraries, The National Diet Library, The Special Library for Meiji Newspapers and Magazines at Tokyo University
8. CIVIL REGISTRATION* <u>Koseki</u> 戸籍	1872 to present	<u>Koseki</u> : patriarch of family, status of family, permanent domicile; head of family; spouse; children; date and place of birth, marriage, and death; date of divorce; name of natural parents or adopted parents; changes of name; date of adoption or dissolution of adoption; disappearance; date and reason for entry and/or removal from the register; relationship; sex; creation of a branch family <u>Joseki</u> : same as above, date and reason for removal of each person from the register	Local registration
9. ENSHRINED PATRIOTS <u>Junkokusha meibo</u> 殉國者名簿	1852-1945	Name; date of birth; permanent domicile; court rank and honors; date, place, and cause of death; war career	Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo; available to relatives of patriot only
10. EXAMINATION OF RELIGION REGISTER <u>Shūmon aratamechō</u> 宗門改帳	Approx. 1660-1871	Names of family members and servants; age, sex, relationship, name, and location of family temple; number of residents; amount of tax; number of cows and horses	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society

\* Some scholars believe that the Koseki is simply an extension of the Shumon aratamecho (No. 10). The earliest mention of Koseki is 85 AD with fragments of Koseki dating from 702 to the 9th century preserved in the Shosoin Collection.



TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
11. INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION REGISTER <u>Ninbetsuchō</u> 人別帳	1644-1872	Locality and date of document; name, age, sex, relationship, and status of all persons in the household; name, date, age, sex and relationship of members of the family adopted, married, or apprenticed in another province; locality and name of employer, adopting parent, or husband	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
12. REGISTER OF FIVE FAMILY UNITS <u>Goningumichō</u> 五人組帳	1640-1872	Locality, date, chief of group, name, seal, and amount of tax of members of group	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
13. CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER <u>Ninbetsu mura okurijō</u> 人別 村送状	Approx. 1630-1872	Locality and date of document; name of certifier; name, sex, and age of person transferred; name and sect of Buddhist temple; name, status, and relationship of head of family; name and locality of residence of person adopted or married	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
14. RECORD OF ENTRANCE AND EXIT <u>Debīto iribito aratamechō</u> 出人 入人 改帳	Approx. 1630-1872	Locality and date of document; name and sex of apprentice; name of head of family and relationship; duration of apprenticeship; locality and name of employer; name and date of death, marriage, or adoption	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
15. REPORT OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS <u>Kakan Kodoku kakiagechō</u> 寡婦 孤獨書上帳	Approx. 1630-1872	Locality and date of document, name, age, relationship	Various public and private depositories
16. SAMURAI STATUS REPORT <u>Samuraichō (Bugenchō)</u> 侍 帳 (分限帳)	1603-1868	Date of the document, domain and name of lord, name and annual stipend of each Samurai	Various public and private depositories
17. SAMURAI SERVICE RECORDS <u>Hōkōgaki (Yuishogaki)</u> 奉公書 (由緒書)	1603-1868	Name of Samurai; date of birth, first appointment to office, subsequent major appointments, retirement and death; offices held, annual family stipend, meritorious service awards	Various public and private depositories

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
18. FEUDAL LORD GENEALOGIES* <u>Daimyō kafu</u> 大名家譜	Approx. 1600-1868	Name (surname, given names, posthumous name), domain, fief, title and rank, date and place of birth and death, names of parents and spouse(s), names and sex of children, individual biography, and family pedigree. If adopted, date of adoption, locality of residence, and name of natural father	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
19. TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS <u>Bohimei</u> 墓碑銘	Approx. 1600 to present	Name, posthumous name, date of birth and death, age at death, sex	Local cemeteries
20. RECORDS RELATING TO LAND** <u>Tochi kankei shorui</u> 土地関係書類	1873 to present	<u>Land Register</u> : name of owner, residence, location and size of property, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction <u>House Register</u> : name of owner, residence, location, kind and size of house, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction	Branch Offices of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice; available to transactors and descendants only
	Approx. 1600-1873	<u>Deposition of Gradation of Land</u> : locality and date of document, grade and area of field, name of cultivator and owner of field, yield	Various public and private depositories
	1582-1873	<u>Cadastral Survey</u> : locality and date of document, name of guide and officials executing survey, name of cultivator, grade and area of field, yield, total area of estate	
21. FEUDAL LORD HERALDRY <u>Bukan</u> 武鑑	1467-1868	Domain, name, title, fief, and house crest of the lord; names of the chief retainers	Various public and private depositories
22. BUDDHIST RECORDS <u>Kakocho to ihai</u> 過去帳と位牌	Approx. 1300 to present	Name, posthumous name, sex, date of death, sometimes age at death, and relationships	Local Buddhist Temple

\* May contain genealogical information dating from mythology. May be considered accurate (with exceptions) from 8th century.

\*\* There are various types of property documents dating from the Nara period (710-784) with extant documents becoming more numerous from the Kamakura period (1192-1333) to the Restoration (1868). Among these are Yuzuribumi (Yuzurijo), Haibunjo, Sakakujo, Wayojo, Baiken, Shakken, etc. These may be found in special collection depositories such as Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University, Imperial Household Agency Archives, etc.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
23. SAMURAI GENEALOGIES * <u>Samurai kafu</u> 侍家譜	12th C to 1868	Name (surname, given names, posthumous name); place and date of birth and death; age at death; name of spouse(s) and her father; names and sex of children; names of husbands for married daughters; amount of fief; brief biography and pedigree; if adopted, name of natural parents	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
24. FAMILY HISTORY <u>Kashi</u> 家談	Approx. 9th C to present	Locality of residence of the family; dates of birth, marriage, and death; sex; relationships, title, rank, name (surname, given names, posthumous names), and place of burial of all family members; biography of prominent individuals; if adopted, locality of residence and name of natural parent	Patriarch of family
25. WILLS <u>Yuigonjo</u> 遺言書	Approx. 9th C to present	Name of testator, residence, legatees or heirs, relationships, description of land and property, date of will and probate, signature, witnesses	9th C to 1898: Various public and private depositories 1898-1948: Local court under the Minister of Justice 1948-present: Family court under the Supreme Court
26. GENEALOGIES OF COURT NOBILITY** <u>Kuge kafu</u> 公卿家譜	Approx. 8th C to 1868	Name (surname, given names, posthumous name); domain, title, and rank; date and place of birth and death; names of parents and spouse(s); names and sex of children; individual biography and family pedigree. If adopted, date of adoption; locality of residence and name of natural father	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society
27. PRINTED GENEALOGIES AND HISTORIES** 系図関係書	Approx. 8th C to present	Residence of the family; dates of birth, marriage, and death; sex, relationship, title, rank, names (surname, given names, posthumous name), and place of burial of family members. Biography of prominent individuals; if adopted, locality of residence and name of the natural father	Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society

\*May contain genealogical information dating from mythology. May be considered accurate (with exceptions) from the 8th century.

\*\*May contain information dating from mythology.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
28. SHINTO RECORDS * <u>Jinsha kiroku</u> 神社記録	Approx. 8th C to present	Locality of Shrine, name, date of death and age at death, pedigree, and declaration of relationship or adoption to previous priest	Local Shinto shrine; family of former Shinto priests; pertains to Shinto priests only

NOTE: Records prior to the Restoration (1868) may vary slightly in title and in content. The three basic population registers of the Tokugawa period (1615-1868) were Ninbetsucho, Goningumicho, and Shumon aratamecho, but any combination of these registers may be found according to the purpose of the register.

\* May contain information dating from mythology

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